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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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24 February 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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TRIP FROM DAKAR TO ABIDJAN DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Feb 82 pp 365-366

[Article by Andy Ferguson: "All Stations to Abidjan"]

[Text.]

Recently *West Africa* carried a report on a car trip through several West African countries (January 18). In this article Andy Ferguson reports on a journey from Dakar to Abidjan, mainly by train.

I felt almost like giving up the whole enterprise even before leaving Dakar, within minutes of taking my last farewells. I had spent nine months in a safe, almost European home and now it was time to move. I had already received quizzical looks from airline employees when asking for a single ticket from Abidjan to Dakar. "But how do you intend to get to Abidjan?" "Why overland, of course."

In my desire to prove my control over the situation, I hustled to gain a good position in the station before the barriers were opened, only to find myself minus one rail ticket to Bamako and some cash after the stampede was over. I had to fight my way back to the opposite side of the barrier before I could proceed. Being the only white person on the train I didn't share the general feeling of goodwill about seats and followed the European custom of sitting tight while others mingled freely around me. I made sure that my wallet and camera were firmly attached around my neck and concealed beneath my shirt.

I was given some insight into Mali even before I crossed the border — one young Malian, Cheikh Traoré, who I talked to, hadn't been to school in Bamako for the past year because of a general closure of schools. I didn't believe those who told me before leaving Dakar that in Mali there was scarce little to eat, but this assertion seemed to be borne out by many of my fellow passengers. I talked to young children of 10 or 11 who were on their way

back from a regular trip to Dakar, having bought up supplies of food and cloth to ensure the survival of their families. When they admitted to officials that they didn't have tickets, they were simply told to buy one the next time — presumably the rule rather than the exception. Clatterings on the roof alluded to other passengers, who presumably due to continued conflicts with officials, deemed it wiser not actually to travel in the comfort of the train itself. I positioned myself in the restaurant car even though I had to give up my seat at mealtimes. The food seemed to me excessively priced, I hardly imagined it would seem any less so to the other passengers.

## No faith in Malian money

It seems that not even Malians have faith in their own currency, the Malian franc (the government is desperately trying to re-integrate into the CFA community). Unlike the numerous traders I have encountered on the Gambian border selling Dalasi, I found it impossible to get hold of any Malian money until 48 hours after my arrival. And that was in the third bank I visited in Bamako — the national one. It seemed everywhere else they preferred to be paid in CFA.

I was quite overwhelmed with the kindness I received at the hands of Malians, and although I was sometimes tempted to doubt my own judgement, with very few

exceptions I had no reason to. On arriving in Bamako at 1 am (the train being five hours late), I was escorted to various hostels until eventually hitting on a mission run by some Catholic nuns, who eventually seemed to forgive me for getting them out of bed at 2.30 am. Not content with this, Hussein, who had performed this act of kindness, returned the following morning, even before I had risen, to make sure I had spent a peaceful night. Unable to immediately get a taxi out of another town, San, I was offered a room for the night by Job, a young man with whom I had travelled from Bamako on the previous day. While waiting for about ten hours for a taxi at Mopti I was invited into a house in the old part of the town and given a feast — meat, fish with rice and couscous.

## Endless round of police stations

I didn't want to stay in Bamako after two months of rain and endless streams of mud, it didn't seem the best place for a pedestrian, ill-equipped as I was with just a pair of sandals. The SMERT (national tourist office) where one is supposed to renew one's visa and obtain a photographic permit (one is not opposed to take photos in Mali without one and having obtained one to "ne pas prendre des vues suspectibles de porter atteinte à la sécurité et aux moeurs de la République du Mali") is closed; a sign explains this is due to non-payment of taxes. And this a national institution! So I had to make an endless round of police-stations, and having hit on the right one, explained the situation to them.

Perhaps it is the great placidity among the Malian people which results in the fact that when they do get upset, they do it in style. On my way from Bamako to San, a passing cyclist shouted something at the taxi driver, presumably a Bambara term of abuse, at which the taxi-driver screeched to a halt and gave chase — off the road and far into the bush, narrowly missing a few trees and apparently heedless of the safety of his passengers. Not content at giving him a good going over. With the help of a fellow-passenger, the boy's bicycle was strung on top of the taxi and the young man given a free ride the rest of the way to San to be handed over to the police.

Mopti was the second town of Mali with a very special atmosphere; the Sudanese style of the Mosque and the flat-roofed houses in the old part of the town made it

seem more Arab than African. Yet Mopti didn't have much to offer; the level of Niger was so low in June that it was quite unmanageable for the boats. Everyone was waiting desperately for the first rain, of which there seemed no promise. Apart from mangoes, the main food item was dehydrated fish dredged up from the Niger weeks before and traded round amongst the women until they found a prospective buyer. As it was in any case Ramadan, I assumed fasting was the best policy, drinking simply 'Gingerbeer' — the local ginger speciality, and a beer when I could afford it. I drank at the brothel, the 'Bar Mali' which seemed to be the only tourist resting-place in the town. Having ascended the escarpment to the half Bambara/half Dogon village of Bandiagara, I suffered restless nights through dehydration — due to Ramadan. Fortunately I found people around the village even before dawn preparing food for the following evening. In any case, because of the incessant flies, sleep after dawn is impossible. Mostly due to financial restrictions I decided to stay for about a week in and around Bandiagara and took the opportunity to visit several of the Dogon villages, built high up on cliffs on top of the escarpment.

Unless one has a Land-Rover, the only way to reach the outlying villages from Bandiagara is by foot or by lorry, which transports traders and their produce to the markets which take place every five days in each village.

These market movements form the villages' major contact with the outside world. As the only European I was given the prerogative of sitting in the cab next to the driver for a slightly elevated price, while my African fellow travellers had to rough it in the open back section of the lorry. I soon regretted my decision as the driver chain-smoked Gauloises, and in any case the road was so primitive that it seemed to make very little difference to one's comfort where one sat.

## World of women

My trip to Dourou was perhaps the climax of my whole journey, entering a world of women, ascending and descending the cliffs from neighbouring villages, with their wares on their heads, on paths which had been formed over the centuries.

Dourou is as yet off the tourist track and I felt at a loss on my arrival when a guide didn't present himself. Eventually a boy approached me, and his position was not

challenged. It seemed he was one of the few people in the village to speak French, as a school had only recently been started. The Dogon adults didn't speak French but greeted me most sincerely in their language — I replied to the best of my ability in like manner — only for my guide to explain to me that they are saying "Welcome to our village". I spent many happy hours in shade in the heat of the day exchanging conversation with the elders of the village through sign language and being pressed to endless drinks of 'bière de mil', the local speciality, which no doubt enhanced the amicable atmosphere. I was asked for nothing, apart from medical supplies, which, to my shame, I was unable to provide, as I was on this occasion not travelling with my luggage. Instead I offered Matron cigarettes — 'Liberté'.

Despite, its magnificent setting, Sangha was a disappointment after Dourou. Sangha is the most frequented Dogon village, from which one has panoramic view of the plain over the border into Upper Volta and can look down on other Dogon villages as if in miniature. On my arrival, I was offered a lift on a mobylette by a guy who promised to take me to the SMERT office — where one has to take one of the official tours — minimum price 2,500 F.M. However, it turned out that he was more interested in taking me to his house and trying to sell me a ritual Dogon burial mask for which he presumed I would give him 'bon prix'. Eventually we compromised and I shared a beer with him although he didn't believe that I literally couldn't afford a second. In comparison to my young guide at Dourou, the guides I was given at the SMERT seemed utterly bored by their job and showed more interest in the possibility of my selling my camera and particularly my jeans. Much to my shame now, I tried to get my own back later at the market by giving a sermon to a collection of youngsters about the evils of traders who think Europeans made enough to buy at their

ridiculous prices.

## Police checks on passports

Malian bureaucracy is so stringent that one is supposed to register at the police station of every village one visits, and I was cautioned by an officer for not complying with this regulation. Even when one decides to leave Mali one's problems are not over. My overnight taxi from Mopti to Bobo — Diallasson in Upper Volta was stopped every 15 miles or so by police checks and one had to produce one's passport on every occasion. We passed the scene of an accident — one of many I witnessed in Mali. I tried to turn off and go back to sleep — desperately trying to counteract the effects of the sickly coffee we had for breakfast.

The diet of Upper Volta seems very similar to that of Mali — although I was again embarrassed by the extent of people's hospitality at Bobo. I pleaded vegetarianism, to their incomprehension, unable to take any more of the local meat. Still we seemed to be returning slowly to my normality. Or at least I was so reassured by a toubab figure aloft in the station at Bobo — presumably the co-opérant station-master. He was the first European I had seen for a number of days: there are also other Europeans on the train going to Abidjan which bore no comparison to that between Dakar and Bamako, but was remarkably French in its degree of comfort. My fears of being able to cross the border into Ivory Coast without a visa proved totally unfounded — 'D'où venez-vous?' an official asked me. 'De Grande Bretagne' — 'Vous êtes français alors?' I decided it was wiser not to disagree. One of my Malian travelling companions from Mopti who in the taxi had been priding himself on the regularity of his papers was not so lucky and was set down at the border.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FRANCOPHONE ASSOCIATION ASSESSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Dakar--The twelfth general conference of the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians [AIPLF], held in Dakar from 11-17 January, brought together close to 200 delegates representing more than 30 nationalities. Established in 1967, this organization has gotten completely new leadership for its governing bodies. Thus Mr Philippe Yace, former president of the Ivorian National Assembly, who held the presidency for more than 3 years, has been replaced by Mr Amadou Cisse Dia, the president of the Senegalese Assembly, and Mr Xavier Deniau gave up his position as parliamentary secretary general in favor of Mr Andre Delehedde, a socialist deputy from Pas-de-Calais.

This change is a logical consequence of developments that have taken place both in France since 10 May, and in the Ivory Coast, where in 1980 Mr Yace stepped down from the presidency of the National Assembly in favor of newly elected Henri Konon Bedie. Thus the AIPLF, which for 15 years was under the control of the previous majority and more specifically of Chirac supporters, and which was to some extent considered the personal fiefdom of Mr Deniau, who was its kingpin for more than 10 years, has followed the lead of the High Committee on the French language and become the second Francophone institution to pass under socialist control.

An organization with broad interests, AIPLF has still further extended its field of action by accepting two new members into its ranks: the Peoples Republic of Congo and Ontario, which has a parliament where the right to speak in the French language is recognized by the Canadian Federal Government. Following a modification of AIPLF's bylaws, the Group for the Study and Development of the French Language (GEDULF) in the European Parliament, headed by Archduke Otto von Habsbroug, has been granted special observer status. And Mali, which was only allowed to participate as an observer in recent general assemblies, has taken its place as a full member.

Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, who opened the 12th general assembly, began by declaring that: "Two hundred million French-speaking people, or potential French-speakers, recognize Paris and France as the geometric focus of that spiritual community which views the diversity of its component parts as a treasure to be preserved and increased, making an invaluable contribution to world peace."



He made a solemn appeal to the participants in these words: "The French-speaking world is not homogenous: it is diverse and all-encompassing. French must never again become for the peoples of Africa the language of alienation which it once was. It must not be vulnerable to the same criticisms being leveled at the Anglo-American community. It must not obliterate the differences between African cultures and civilizations, which though they have been rehabilitated by independence nevertheless remain fragile in the wake of colonization because their development has not yet been consolidated. We have a twofold responsibility: to arrest the decline of French and promote it in the field of science and technology, and scrupulously to respect the cultural identity of all...."

A series of resolutions was adopted following the deliberations of the four committees. While the general committee, at the initiative of the Egyptian delegation, recommended the creation of an international center for Negro-Islamic research, the cultural committee proposed "the creation of an international book fund to assist in the production, publication, distribution and translation of scientific and technical books as well as school textbooks written in the French language."

The French delegation headed by Mr Delehedde, and whose members included Mr Guidoni, vice president of the National Assembly and a Socialist deputy, played a particularly active role the last 4 days of the conference. As Mr Guidoni himself explained it, "the changes underway in France should enable Parliament to take a leading role, and the French section of the AIPLF should quit being a political club and become an apolitical instrument of an ambitious Francophone policy."

Mr Deniau, who following some difficult backroom negotiations was named honorary parliamentary secretary general, consultant and special adviser to the AIPLF, presented on Friday an activity report in which he laid special emphasis on continued gradual expansion of the membership of the association and on the latter's mode of operating.

Among the remarks made by various speakers at the closing session should be mentioned the proposal made by Mr Erreaut, member of the Jersey delegation, that the thirteenth AIPLF assembly, which is to be held in June 1983, take place in the Channel Islands.

9516

CSO: 4719/499



CAISSE LOANS TO WEST AFRICA REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Feb 82 pp 320-321

[Text]

Among loans approved by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique recently were:

**Burundi:** A loan of 80m. FF to the government for the construction of two coffee treatment factories, one at Bujumbura and one at Gitega. The project is also financed by a loan from Belgium and government sources.

A loan of 10m. FF to the government for part financing of 40 residences for French technical assistants.

**CAR:** A loan of 28m. FF to the government for the reconstruction of electricity installations and for management services to Energie Centrafricaine.

Two loans totalling 65m. FF for extension of palm oil production facilities at Bossongo. A French company, SOCFINCO France is involved in this project, which is partly financed by the Fonds Africain de Developpement.

**Congo:** A loan of 14m. FF for expanding the Novotel hotel at Pointe Noire. The loan is an insurance for the Banque Nationale de

Developpement, which is managing the financing of the hotel.

**Gabon:** Two loans to the government totalling 102m. FF for an agri-business project in the province of Woleu N'tem. 3,300 hectares of rubber plantations will be planted by the state-controlled rubber company. The African Development Bank, the European Development Fund and the Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération are also involved in financing the project.

**Mali:** A loan to the government of 52m. FF for modernisation and extension of the telephone network. The International Development Association are also involved in the project.

**Upper Volta:** A loan of 17m. FF to the government for renovation of the Independence Hotel in Ougadougou. The hotel is managed by a French company on behalf of the Ministry for the Environment and Tourism.

A loan of 5m. FF to the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole for a programme designed at increasing the competence and extent of plough farming.

CSO: 4700/706

## WAR SITUATION DEEPLY AFFECTS COUNTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] (ANGOP)--The war in Angola goes on although it is no longer mentioned by the chief information media in the West. Its most dramatic aspects are being neglected in favor of conjectures as to an imaginary East-West confrontation in this part of Africa; the fact is that the people in entire regions in the southern part of Angola continue to be subjected to the murderous rage of the South African invaders.

As a matter of fact, South African attempts to cut highway communications between the major part of national territory and the areas situated farther to the south, in addition to their military implications, do not fail to have repercussions on the destiny of those population settlements that find themselves facing a prolonged drought due to an unusual whim of nature.

More than that, at the height of the South African war of aggression against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] last August, the Angolan representative to the United Nations, Elisio de Figueiredo, denounced the barbarism which accompanies and characterizes the actions of the agents of the "apartheid" regime.

Various eye witnesses enabled Elisio de Figueiredo to tell the great assembly of nations that, in many areas occupied by the invaders, the women among the poor people are raped in the presence of their husbands. When the invading troops run into resistance, the people are shot down or murdered slowly. The people living in the areas along the border with Namibia are forced to serve the racists as a result of deeds comparable only to the Nazi-fascists.

The seriousness of these events however has not persuaded the authorities in Washington to give them proper consideration. On 26 August 1981, a White House spokesman said that "We have no independent confirmation as to military activities along the border between Namibia and Angola."

In the meantime, not even the most fallacious arguments of South African propaganda, even picked up in the West, can deny that such "military activities" are indeed taking place inside Angola.

Cahama, a prosperous town in the province of Cunene, which was attacked on 23 August 1981 by South African aircraft, had 3,000 inhabitants before those events and was visited several days afterward by the ambassadors of Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and France in Angola. Upon reaching the place, 300 kilometers from the border with Namibia, they did not find a single living soul; 81 houses in the town had been destroyed by South African bombs and rockets.

The propaganda specialists of South African War Minister Gen Magnus Mallan in the meantime trumpeted to the four winds that Soviet military personnel had installed a belt of SAM-6 missiles in Cahama which miraculously, at the time of the bombing raids, did not work.

As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his New Year's Message, these enemy actions "were combined with an insistent international public opinion poisoning campaign in which the propaganda media of the racist regime in Pretoria used topics based on a presumed Soviet threat and on the imaginary doubling of Cuban and East German forces through the shipment of radar and missile systems to protect the SWAPO bases and put up a defensive belt in the southern part of Angola."

In the meantime, intoxicated by continuous Western support, especially United States support, the South African racists now propose to enlarge the area of clashes by attacking Angolan towns and military units in the province of Moxico.

It has been found that the war pursued by the South African racists against Angola is particularly having an effect on the border provinces of Cunene and of Kuando-Kubango, under the phony pretext of the pursuit and punishment of SWAPO detachments which are fighting for the liberation of Namibia occupied by the racists.

With the overflight over the towns of Vila Nova d'Armada, Caiundo, Chiuma, Ninda, Cangamba, Lumbale-N'Guimbo, Cangombe and Mussuma, as well as Kuito Kuanavale, many of them located in Moxico, a new element was introduced into the situation prevailing in this part of the African continent which is already so turbulent.

These actions by the South African enemy, denounced in the 6 January report from the Angolan Defense Ministry, prove the South African designs of spreading the war with all of its funereal consequences.

Another serious matter is represented by the fact that the South African invasion forces on 2 and 3 January attacked units of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba) between Uia and Mujombe, about 100 kilometers deep in sovereign Angolan territory. Among other things, this operation resulted in the death of one Cuban, the wounding of three, and the capture of one of them.

Thus we see that South African plans for "total war" are beginning to take shape and as a result of that we will have the internationalization of the conflict, a fact which, as they believe, could lead to the consolidation of South African rule over Namibia, an objective for which the racists in Pretoria count on the support of the principal Angolan puppet group.

We can also understand the violent reaction of the leaders of the "apartheid" regime and their followers in Windhoek to the decision announced by the new United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to concentrate his attention on the Namibian issue.

The United States, which considers Pretoria its "friend," will find itself confronted with serious embarrassments, it is believed in the West, if it continues its unconditional support for racist South Africa.

In August 1981, the director of the London International Relations Institute, David Watt, told the British daily THE TIMES that "It is very unlikely that Mr Botha would have embarked upon his current aggressive policy toward his neighbors to the north if he had not been convinced that Washington is more committed to supporting an anticommunist South African government than listening to anybody's objections regarding 'apartheid' or even on the issue of independence for Namibia."

But, notes David Watt, the war unleashed by South Africa against Angola "will introduce into the agenda the current disagreements between the United States and its partners in the Atlantic Alliance." Along with this we must keep in mind that United States businessmen and scientists are prepared to deal with Angola on a basis of mutual advantage, as was recently pointed out by President dos Santos.

Hence, the legitimacy of the Angolan government's position, by the way received with "pleasure" by the United States State Department, in seeking to start conversations with United States authorities so as to resolve bilateral issues.

5058

CSO: 4742/194

## PRESS IN NEED OF RECOGNITION; IDEALS STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] "We are a new generation of journalists who above all need a little more love because courage, boldness, and imagination we do have. We also have perspicacity!" a colleague of ours told us with a rather free air.

And this is true. We do indeed need to be understood since our particular secret is to speak or to try to interpret the language of the people. Saying with written words what the people think, how the people view certain situations that keep deteriorating or that divert us from the road of our revolution.

And when we savagely criticize some personality, agency, or even a fellow newsman, we are not trying to create a split with that person. But we do want to alert the person to a certain mistake although we do not seek to play the role of a court, something which we are often being charged with. It has been said that the only person who disagrees with the criticism is the person who cannot engage in a discussion or who takes it as an insult or a challenge.

Everybody likes to be praised, everybody likes to be made happy in this way when we say that one thing or another is going well, with a certain attitude of paternalism or sometimes even with too much sensationalism. But when we criticize or when we raise certain burning issues, then we are not understood. People begin to detest us! In reality, we are not very worried about that since we do not have a preconceived notion as to the work being done by a certain person. We know in advance that some persons can do a good job today and that they can do a poor job on another occasion.

The worst thing, the thing most worthy of reproach is that nobody ever telephones to thank us for a criticism we have expressed; on the contrary, they call to give us demagogic or insulting explanations. But we do not care. This is part of our thankless occupation. Sometimes we prefer not even to listen to them when we are aware that our conduct was proper and in keeping with our principles which have already been defined by our revolutionary vanguard. This is why telephone calls, explanations justifying the fact that something is not working well, for one reason or another, or because of certain shortages are not considered superfluous excuses. We are accustomed to being exposed to the most severe destructive, unconscientious, threatening, and hateful censures.

Going out into the streets to gather news is not an easy job especially when you run into closed doors. We do get unsigned letters which sometimes are designed to blow the whistle on someone in the absence of the boss. These people sometimes are only trying to relieve their conscience but we have to make a judgment as to whether the particular item is fit to print.

We are not the journalists of yesterday; we are the journalists of today and perhaps we will not be the journalists of tomorrow if lack of understanding, discord,



unawareness, discredit, lack of cooperation, or disdain for our work persists. We have only one guideline to follow: To demand that people think and that they judge us only by our work. We will be blazing new trails, we will be moving toward new horizons of progress in journalism in this country only if we become the revolutionaries of morality.

For a long time now we have not been properly recognizing the role played by our profession, by the printed word, during the various stages in the transformation of our society. We only want more affection, more support, in other words, we want people to judge us also as active agents in this same process of transformation which not infrequently finds us getting involved in science and politics.

We are the planters of today, we are the craftsmen of the future journalist. Like our predecessors, who always managed to bring dignity to Angola with their fists raised on the most critical occasions, we will never bow to play anybody else's game. Our journalistic ideal is formed!

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CSO: 4742/194

## BUS TRANSPORTATION CRIPPLED FOR LACK OF SPARE PARTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "If we had spare parts to repair the damaged cars among those purchased by the Angolan government between 1977 and 1980, the preoccupying problem of public transportation in Luanda would be solved, "the technical manager at the urban motor pool at Cazenga, Joao dos Santos recently told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY].

According to Joao dos Santos, the Transportation Ministry between 1977 and 1980 purchased 50 articulated buses and 223 buses of the Ikarus type, made in Yugoslavia. Out of this fleet of vehicles, which has shrunk considerably due to the lack of spare parts, about 40 Volvo and only 10 Ikarus vehicles are in operation daily.

Joao dos Santos added that "about 200 Ikarus vehicles are laid up due to constant damage and among them more than 100 are ready for the junkyard. We have been able to recover some of the spare parts from the completely broken-down vehicles for use in those that can be repaired."

The poor condition of some of the main arteries in Luanda and the excessive practice of using jitney buses are the main cause of damage to public transportation in the capital, "with streets such as Cacuaco and Boavista; no matter how much care is taken with those cars, they cannot even last 2 years." Joao dos Santos by way of example mentioned the "articulated buses" which, with a passenger capacity of 160, instead wind up carrying 320 persons.

The official announced the imminent arrival of another 50 articulated vehicles which will be added to the existing fleet, although that is not enough in view of the large number of citizens who use public transportation daily. In the meantime, to make sure that these transport vehicles will do the job, "It is necessary for every citizen to go easy on a vehicle that belongs to all of us," the base manager emphasized.

Maintenance of Volvo vehicles is guaranteed by a team of Angolans advised by only three Swedes.

In the meantime, according to the official, "It is necessary urgently to analyze certain situations, especially the wage situation. There are workers who are still getting wages that are very low compared to the current cost of living."

5058  
CSO: 4742/194

LAW REGULATING LEGAL PRACTICE APPROVED

AB081916 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1810 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Feb (ANGOP)--The Standing Committee of the People's Assembly recently approved the new law on the practice of law in ANGOP promulgated by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic.

The law contains 8 chapters and 36 articles defining the criteria governing the practice of law, rights and duties of lawyers; departments, unethical behavior and restrictions; the organization of the legal profession; the discipline of lawyers; and legal fees.

The law states that qualified individuals who register with the National Bar and who fulfill certain criteria such as being Angolan citizens enjoying full civil and political rights and not having been convicted of a felony for fraud, swindling, abuse of confidence, embezzlement, theft, sabotage, corruption or other crimes may practice the legal profession on the national territory.

Moreover, to practice the legal profession, one must have a law degree recognized by competent authorities, be qualified in the people's lawyers' course or have the solicitors card and be practicing law at the time this law enters into force.

The document indicates that foreigners who apply to the Ministry of Justice after fulfilling the necessary criteria and being granted all civil rights will be authorized to practice law.

The law further stresses that the national and foreign lawyers now registered at the Luanda Court of Appeal are authorized to practice law under the established conditions.

The professional activity of an attorney is composed of the regular exercise of his legal role and the protection and active participation in the tasks to establish and disseminate the socialist order and legal framework and in the staunch defense of its values.

The organization of the legal profession embodies its structure and is composed of the national director of justice, the head of the National Bar, the legal director in the Ministry of Justice, representatives of the Supreme Court, the attorney general of the republic, representatives of the revolutionary people's court, judges of the Luanda Civil, Criminal and Military Courts, one lawyer, one people's lawyer and a people's adviser.

CSO: 4742/205

FEMALE STUDENTS' INAPPROPRIATE ATTIRE LAMENTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Jose Luis: "Food for Thought"]

[Text] Anybody who, as I did, wants to spend some time in any of the second-grade or third-grade schools in the country's capital will have the definite impression of witnessing a luxurious parade of models.

Without claiming to be Puritan, I must say, for the sake of truth and decency, that the way in which many (most) of the students are dressed (?) for their classes is almost unacceptable.

As a matter of fact, looking at some of them, saying that they are dressed would be ridiculous because it would be more correct to say that "they pulled a transparent sheet over their bodies" which is quite different from being "dressed."

On various occasions we heard comments from several teachers and from fellow newsmen in other mass media, referring to this situation which tends to become more serious. This situation requires an urgent solution because, as I said before, these facts constitute an affront to the principles of elementary decency which must exist in an educational institution.

Getting back to the main idea here, I would say that we now have confirmation for what some of my colleagues in earlier stories reported as "street girls."

As far as I'm concerned, I think that this is quite natural because, at that age, there is a tendency among young people "to keep up with the crowd" and of course they have to resort to sophisticated means within their reach to get what they need. But if we permit this practice to continue, we will, sooner than we realize, find ourselves in a degrading situation which it will later on be difficult for us to extricate ourselves from.

Concerning the schools, which after all are the main subject here, what happens outside them is a more personal question, although the situation could easily get out of hand. The best way to do that in my opinion would be to provide for a uniform or smocks. They could vary in color, in keeping with the various classes and grades, in which each group is located.

I believe that in this way we would not only help restore a situation which is becoming unpleasant but we would also give our schools a healthier appearance.

## BRIEFS

**BULGARIAN HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION**--A donation of hospital equipment, intended for the people in the southern part of the country who are victims of South African racist aggression, was recently turned over in Luanda to the UNTA (National Union of Workers of Angola) represented by Secretary of Information and Propaganda Angelo Alfredo, by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria Bojan Mibailov [as published]. This gesture of solidarity on the part of the Bulgarian unions is definite proof that the Angolan people is not alone in the struggle against the South African invaders and racists, said Bojan Mibailov during the ceremony which was held in one of the warehouses at the cargo terminal of the '4 February International Airport. After condemning the aggression of the racist forces of Pretoria, which have carried out repressive actions against the country's defenseless population, the Bulgarian diplomat concluded by once again reaffirming the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Angolan people in its struggle against its number one enemy, racist South Africa. In his reply, Angelo Alfredo praised this gesture performed by the Bulgarian working class and he said: "We will continue to consider the Bulgarian Communist Party as our natural ally and, if the arrogance of the South African racists should continue, our Bulgarian sister nation will not fail to support us." The labor union leader also especially emphasized in his expression of appreciation the help which was given to the country by the socialist countries on various battlefields. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 2] 5058

**DIAMOND SMUGGLING**--Four Angolans have been sentenced to jail terms ranging from three to nine years for diamond smuggling. The four were sentenced together with eight others accused of unspecified acts of "economic sabotage". Among the eight was a Portuguese citizen sentenced for two years. It is estimated that at least one-fifth of Angola's alluvial diamond production, controlled by the state company Diamang, is stolen by smugglers. Diamond output in Angola in 1981 was estimated last December to be about 1.3m. carats. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 412]

CSO: 4700/694



SEKOU TOURE LEAVES FOR CONAKRY, COMMENTS ON CHAD

AB122118 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Guinean head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who arrived in Cotonou yesterday, left our country this morning for Conakry. The supreme leader of the Guinean revolution was seen off by our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, with whom were high ranking officials of the party and of the state, members of the diplomatic corps as well as a large crowd of party militants.

In an interview with our correspondent Flavien Quenum, the Guinean head of state first of all outlined the main points of his talks with his brother and friend, President Kerekou. Then, in a message to the Beninese people, our illustrious visitor called on the militants of the revolution to work harder and redouble their efforts to improve production. Finally, he thanked the entire Beninese people for the fraternal welcome accorded him and his delegation:

[Begin Sekou Toure recording] Our talks first of all dealt with the meeting of the ad hoc committee on Chad and the meeting of the Implementation Committee on the Western Sahara. We had to inform our colleague, brother and friend, President Kerekou of the detailed decisions at the meeting of these two bodies. It was also an opportunity for us to exchange views on the steps to be taken by our two revolutions to successfully implement the OAU initiatives. We agreed that in Chad, the urgent solution lies in a cease-fire to save the lives of the Chadian people and to protect their property.

We also agreed that the Chadian issue is not a military issue; it is rather a political issue and that a political solution is necessary. Africa will thus perform its mission efficiently by creating objective and subjective conditions that will lead to a reconciliation of the warring factions. These steps of reconciliation will take place on 15 March in a city to be named later. The Beninese and Guinean revolutions, conscious of their responsibilities in Africa, will try to contribute to these talks or political reconciliation in Chad. Concerning the Western Sahara, the two revolutions will continue in their efforts to ensure that the proposed referendum takes place and that it is held freely and very honestly. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/550

POPE JOHN PAUL II VISITS COUNTRY

Pope Arrives in Cotonou

AB171021 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Feb (AFP)--Pope John Paul II arrived in the West African Marxist state of Benin today after a short flight from Nigeria to start the second phase of his tour of the region.

He was greeted on arrival by President Mathieu Kerekou before starting the drive of 2 kilometers (just over a mile) to Cotonou's city stadium for an open-air mass.

Large crowds of Beninese and people from neighboring Togo braved pouring rain to wait for more than 5 hours at the airport to see the pope arrive. Many carried flags of the Vatican as well as Benin's own colours.

Benin has an estimated 700,000 Catholics, and the pope's visit coincides with the 120th anniversary of the arrival of missionaries from France.

The newspaper EHUZU, which calls itself an "organ of revolutionary militancy" gave full front-page treatment of the pope's visit today, calling it evidence of the relations of "harmony, peace and solidarity" between the Vatican and the People's Republic.

The good understanding between the Roman Catholic Church and the Beninese revolution had been able to guarantee freedom of conscience for all citizens, the paper said. It expressed the hope that the pope's visit would further strengthen ties between Cotonou and the Vatican "in their implacable struggle against poverty and misery and for justice, peace, social progress and the liberation and total emancipation of oppressed peoples."

Pope's Arrival Statement

AB171300 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Feb (AFP)--The rain stopped as, following his usual custom, the pope kissed the ground on descending from the plane at the start of his brief visit.

In his speech of welcome Colonel Kerekou thanked the pope for coming and told him that, "In contrast to what might be thought, said or written on the Beninese people's democratic revolution you will have the chance to see that our country is one of those where fundamental human rights are guaranteed."

Colonel Kerekou deplored threats to security in the world and hailed the pope as a "messenger of peace."

In his reply the pope told "the sons of daughters of Benin" he came as "a friend of peace to meet all the citizens of this country and their leaders. With them I wish this nation to develop its full potential in the best conditions of justice, peace and fraternity."

The pope said his visit would be brief--he was to fly on to Gabon later today--but busy.

Recalling the arrival of the first missionaries in April 1861 the pope said they had not come to colonise for their country.

On the route to the stadium the pope rode in an open car behind that of the president to the cheers of a large crowd.

Cotonou, a small city on the edge of the sea, in sharp contrast to Lagos only 100 kilometers away, had been preparing for the pope's visit for weeks.

CSO: 4700/729

BENIN

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS—In accordance with the decision by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, the National Executive Council has approved the appointment of the following persons to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country: in Abidjan, Comrade Bilon Nicholas; Zaire, Comrade Nasa Theophile; Bonn, Comrade Boukary-Mory; Lagos, Comrade Borego Bernadine; Moscow, Comrade Mevo Timothee; Niamey, Comrade Vaso Ali; Ottawa, Comrade Nukpo Joseph; Paris, Comrade Idrissu Sule Issufu and Peking, Comrade Didjenou Kobu. [AB160647 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/550

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS TIGRE FRONT OFFICIAL

PM121513 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Interview with (Asfaha Hagos), member of the Central Committee of the Tigre Popular Liberation Front: "Soviet Experts Took Part in the Fighting Against Us"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Could you give readers an idea of the Tigre region?

[Answer] Tigre is in northern Ethiopia, south of Eritrea. Its population is 5 million and its area is 102,000 square km. For the past 7 years the people of Tigre have been fighting for self-determination under the leadership of the Tigre Popular Liberation Front, known in English as the TPLF.

[Question] What is the situation like in Tigre now?

[Answer] At present the TPLF is in control of 85 percent of the province. The Ethiopian regime's forces are stationed in the few towns along the main road. They have abandoned control of the countryside and cannot even move safely from town to town. The morale of the Ethiopian armed forces is very low. This very low morale and the internal conflicts have prompted many of the Ethiopian regime's soldiers to desert and join the TPLF. To stop the growth of the front and change the situation in its own favor, the Ethiopian regime has so far launched six major military offensives against the TPLF. In the last of the six, which was carried out last year, 40,000 to 50,000 troops were used, spearheaded by a specially trained division armed with MI-24 helicopters, tanks and heavy artillery, with the participation of Soviet experts. After 5 months of heavy fighting, the offensive failed and the Ethiopian regime suffered heavy losses.

The Ethiopian regime is at present preparing to launch another major military offensive against Tigre and Eritrea. We are confident that this offensive will also fail and the struggle of the peoples of Tigre and Eritrea will never be crushed.

[Question] What are the aims of this front?

[Answer] The TPLF is fighting for self-determination for the people of Tigre. Self-determination does not mean secession nor does it mean unity just for the sake of unity. Under circumstances of democracy the TPLF would not be opposed to



voluntary unity between the people of Tigre and other peoples and national groups in Ethiopia. However, if the violation of the people's rights continues and if the people continue to suffer inferior social and economic conditions, then the people will have no choice but to set up an independent and democratic republic in Tigre.

[Question] How many liberation movements are fighting the enemy in Tigre?

[Answer] The TPLF is the only force in Tigre effectively confronting and attacking the Ethiopian regime.

[Question] What about the Eritrean question. Is there any coordination between your movement and the Eritrean movements?

[Answer] The TPLF firmly supports the Eritrean people's struggle for self-determination and independence. It believes that there should be coordination between the Tigre and Eritrean fronts against their common enemy, the Ethiopian regime. The relations between us are cordial and when necessary we take joint action against our common enemy.

[Question] What kind of coordination is there between you and other liberation movements in Ethiopia?

[Answer] We enjoy good relations with the Western Somalia Liberation Front and the Oromo Liberation Front. The TPLF believes in coordination. It has urged and is still urging the formation of a United Democratic Front comprising all the democratic and national liberation movements in Ethiopia.

[Question] Are you receiving foreign aid?

[Answer] We depend on our own strength. Economically our support comes mainly from our people and our own independent projects. We get most of our weapons from the Ethiopian military garrisons which we attack and ambush. This does not mean that we are not getting foreign aid. Such aid, however, does not play a decisive role in our struggle.

[Question] Could you tell us something about your military setup as far as the quality of equipment and training is concerned?

[Answer] It is difficult, out of military and security considerations, to answer this question but the area under our control, the forces mobilized against us and their failure to defeat us give you a clear idea of our strength and military capabilities. As for the military structure and the military sections which mount the operations, they are divided into three categories: regular army, commandos and militia. In some cases of attack or counterattack the three combine to form one force in one military operation. We have light and heavy machineguns, mortars, antitank missiles, RPG projectiles, antiaircraft guns, mines and handgrenades.

[Question] What achievements has the front made at the military and social levels?

[Answer] The number of TPLF fighters increased 200 percent in the past 2 years. The front has extended its scope of operations and, having consolidated itself in Tigre, are beginning to attack military garrisons beyond Tigre, in Wallo Province.

Socially, the TPLF has, as far as possible, provided social services to the people of Tigre. Thirty clinics have been opened within the past 18 months. Thirty-five schools have been operating since October 1981. A campaign is at present underway to teach the illiterate how to read and write. Administrative branches have been opened in the liberated and semiliberalized areas of Tigre. The people's contribution to the struggle is also very great.

In brief, the TPLF is dynamically growing stronger and stronger in the area and it enjoys the support of the vast majority of the people of Tigre.

[Question] What diplomatic activity has the TPLF carried out to serve its objectives?

[Answer] In 5 and 1/2 years of diplomatic activity, the TPLF has established good relations with many countries and movements. In September 1981 the front submitted a memorandum to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. It also sent a similar memorandum to the OAU summit conference in 1978. At any rate, there is increasing sympathy with and support for the Tigre people's struggle.

[Question] Have TPLF representatives visited other countries to explain your cause, and what was the outcome?

[Answer] Yes. Delegations have visited a number of countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe. These visits were very useful because they created an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Many states and organizations are increasingly interested in knowing the facts about our people's struggle.

[Question] How do you see the future in Tigre?

[Answer] I see a bright future. We do not expect any easy victory because we do not indulge in daydreaming. Despite the ups and downs, victory is inevitable. It is quite obvious that self-determination is the main issue in the Horn of Africa. Unless this issue is adequately dealt with, there can be no real peace and social development there.

[Question] Have you got anything else to add?

[Answer] We call upon all the states and organizations which support the Ethiopian regime economically, militarily and diplomatically to end this support and to realize that otherwise they will be contributing to the destruction of villages and to the murder and imprisonment of thousands of innocent people. The TPLF appeals to all the peace-loving forces to support the just struggle of the Tigre people.

CSO: 4704/6

## ERITREAN GUERRILLAS CLAIM BATTLE SUCCESSES

NC141542 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Feb (AFP)—A spokesman for guerrillas fighting for the independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia today said they have killed 219, wounded 115 and captured 126 pro-government troops in engagements in the province in the past 5 days.

The spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said the engagements came amid preparations by the authorities in Addis Ababa for a major offensive against the Eritrean independence movement.

He said that a unit of EPLF's military wing, the EPLA, on Wednesday attacked Ethiopian-armed Eritrean peasants and regular Ethiopian troops between Adi Quala and Adi Ugri, in southwestern Eritrea, on the highway from the capital of Asmara to Dwa. They killed 69 enemy troops, wounded 50 others and captured 97 armed Eritrean peasants recruited by the DERG (the central government in Addis Ababa), the EPLF spokesman said. The EPLA also captured 134 medium and light weapons in Wednesday's battles, he said.

On Thursday, according to the EPLF spokesman, the EPLA attacked Ethiopian Army units from the northern Sahel front which were on a surveillance mission, killing 13 government troops, wounding 15 and capturing two along with nine kalashnikov guns and a radio communication set.

The same day, the spokesman added, two Ethiopian brigades moved to attack guerrillas north of Agordat in Barka Province. In the ensuing battle the guerrillas killed 113, wounded 50 and captured 26 government troops and seized 101 medium and light weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition and bombs and a radio communication set.

On the Friday, the guerrillas ambushed Ethiopian units from the eastern Sahel front on a reconnaissance mission, killing 24 Ethiopian troops and capturing one soldier and 25 kalashnikov rifles, he said.

The Ethiopian operations were a prelude to the imminent sixth major offensive by government troops and the Eritrean independence movement which the authorities in Addis Ababa had officially declared on 25 January he said. "Preparations are now completed for the major offensive which is due to start anytime," he said.

CSO: 4700/727

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**BEN YAHIA TALKS WITH FELLEKE**--Addis Ababa, 13 Feb (APS)--En route for Algiers from Nairobi where he attended the meeting of the OAU Implementing Committee on the Western Sahara and that on Chad as well, Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, FLN Politburo member and foreign minister, made a stopover in Addis Ababa and conferred with the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis. The two ministers exchanged views on the bilateral relations, and on African and international questions of common interest as well. These 2-hour talks were held in the presence of Mr Mohamed Lamine Allouane, Algerian ambassador in Addis Ababa. The secretary general of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs also attended the talks. [Text] [LD131310 Algiers APS in English 1154 GMT 13 Feb 82]

**800 ERITREAN GUERRILLAS DEFECT**--Addis Ababa, 15 Feb (AFP)--More than 800 separatist Eritrean guerrillas have given themselves up to Ethiopian authorities so far this year, reports here said at the weekend. This brings the number of defectors from movements in the 20-year-old Eritrean rebellion to nearly 9,000 since 1978, according to the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA). ENA said the guerrillas belonged to rival secessionist factions, including the more active Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). It added that the latest defectors were receiving political orientation in the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara before resuming normal life. The defections coincide with Ethiopia's launching of a "final" military offensive and an economic reconstruction programme in the province, currently being led from Asmara by Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam. [Text] [NC151633 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 15 Feb 82]

**ERITREAN-ETHIOPIAN FORCES CLASH**--Abu Dhabi, 16 Feb (WAKH)--An Eritrean official has announced that the counteroffensive that popular army units of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] carried out along a 40-km-long front during the past 2 days has inflicted heavy losses in personnel and equipment on Ethiopian forces. Following this counteroffensive, Ethiopian forces retreated while the Eritrean fighters captured strategic positions on the Ethiopian forces. Osman Mohamed Omar, [EPLF] representative in the Gulf region, made a statement here today in which he said that the Ethiopian losses were 740 killed, 900 wounded, 445 captured and two tanks destroyed. He said the Eritrean forces captured 385 light weapons, 47 machineguns and five radios. He added that the Eritrean forces captured the Cocai camp, between Chirin and (Efabad), and killed 600 Ethiopians and captured eight. The Eritrean official said the Ethiopian forces launched an attack yesterday to recapture their positions. They used internationally banned poisonous gas in the (Barochro) region. [Text] [GF161229 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Feb 82]



CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED ON STUDENT DISTURBANCES

Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Two weeks ago, Libreville witnessed an outburst provoked by the manipulation of students at Omar Bongo National University. Instead of giving a daily account of these happenings while they were still hot, we attempt in this article to present a chronology of events.

Tuesday, 1 December, at the Libreville bus station, a group of men brandishing placards calling for the "democratization of politics" and the "resignation of President Omar Bongo and his government," preventing the students from getting to their schools, leveling threats against the bus drivers.

A substantial portion of the students nevertheless succeeded in getting to their buses and taking off. Other young people observed the demonstrators from a distance, following behind them; the leader of these agitators shouted slogans to the crowd with the help of a loudspeaker.

Several parents who happened on the scene and found out about these disturbances became alarmed and went to look for their students at the schools, fearing that the situation might deteriorate. During the street demonstrations, the security forces intervened, arresting about 10 people.

The same day, Tuesday, three French nationals had been apprehended (and subsequently released) for possession of tracts: one instructor at the OCTRA [Trans-Gabonese Railroad Office] coeducational school and two teachers at the technical school.

At midday on Tuesday 1 December, the large cabinet council met and, following this meeting, the prime minister, Mr Leon Mebiame, head of the government, made a statement which was translated into all the national languages.

Mr Mebiame said that "several individuals, mostly common criminals, are putting out tracts and spreading misinformation in an obvious attempt to disturb public order" (see L'UNION No. 1777 of 2 December).

Saturday 5 December, a delegation of professors from the national university was received by the prime minister; they had two demands: suspension of the



transfer of their colleague, Ferdinand Mba, who had been moved to the school for party professionals last October; and they expressed concern about the arrest of Rector Jean-Pierre Nzoghe Nguema.

The prime minister responded to their points, at the same time calling on them to resume classes. The professors calimed it was not their fault that they could not hold classes in empty classrooms.

Wednesday 9 December, some new appointments were made in the ministry of higher education and the national university. The result was that Mr Laurent Biffot was named rector of the national university, replacing Mr Nzoghe Nguema. It may be recalled that Mr Biffot previously held that position from 1973 to 1976.

To solve the instructional staffing problem created by Mr Nzoghe Nguema's departure--a problem raised by the professors--it was necessary to find a replacement to teach the courses in physics in the science department. A new team having been named by the authorities, as we indicated above, the students reacted by summarily rejecting Mr Laurent Biffot's nomination.

Thursday 10 December, about 100 students demonstrated in front of the rector's office at the university at about 1000 hours, demanding that the new rector get off the university premises. He remained cloistered in his office.

During this demonstration, the students broke the windows of Mr Biffot's automobile by throwing rocks at it. One officer in the civilian security forces was violently attacked by the excited students. They gave him a hard time of it and he was even injured on the forehead.

The academic authorities and the secretary of state for higher education, Mr Jean-Emile Mbot, succeeded in getting Mr Biffot into the car of the vice-rector, Mr Vincent Mintea Eya, and safely away from the scene.

The same day, President Omar Bongo, the head of state, presided at Renovation Palace over an important meeting of members of the government, the public authorities, officials of the national university, parents of students and traditional chiefs. At the end of this meeting a final communique was published; the head of state asked Mr Mebiame and his government to carry out their responsibilities and put an end to "the situation created at the university."

Saturday 12 December, an official delegation led by Minister Jean-Pierre Okias (Higher Education, Scientific Research, Environment and Conservation) and Secretary of State Jean-Emile Mbot went to the university to announce the presidential decisions.

When Minister Jean-Pierre Okias left the university, the students were asked to send a delegation to attend a meeting chaired by the prime minister the same day at 1100 hours at city hall.

Two buses belonging to SOTRAVIL [expansion unknown] were dispatched to transport the young people, but the students insisted on going as a group to city hall, where the members of the government, the public authorities, several parents of students and some professors were already assembled.

This impasse lasted more than 3 hours, as the security forces had not received orders to allow all of the students to leave the campus. In the end, President Bongo was not able to have the dialogue he wanted on Saturday morning.

Thus, as the weekend approached, the students continued to demand the ousting of the new rector, Mr Laurent Biffot.

The authorities have noted that there was no academic basis for their request, whereas it is almost certain that the students are being manipulated by certain elements that have already been identified.

In addition, there were clear signs of vacillation, Saturday morning, after the minister of tutelage and the academic authorities went into the university auditorium. It seems that after about 9 hours, when the police barricade around the university was lifted, the leaders dispersed into the city, off-campus, out of reach.

Other students, including a young woman in tears, complained of being caught up in a wild upheaval and the consequent loss of time and study, just when classes were nearly finished.

Monday 14 December, several language classes resumed, though attendance was down since it was at the management institute; whereas at the university health sciences center at Owendo classes were normal.

The situation was calm Monday in the other departments. As a result of the situation, the government decided to close Omar Bongo National University temporarily (see the official communique).

9516

CSO: 4719/396

## BRIEFS

BETTER TOURIST INDUSTRY ADVOCATED--I would like to talk about tourism in our country. It seems that the best brains thought it would be more profitable to promote "deluxe" tourism, unlike what is being done in other countries. This means you have to be "loaded" to spend the night at Mavumba, or get a suntan at Denis Point. A rather exclusive kind of tourism. I still fail to understand the approach being taken by our eminent experts in these matters. I thought that tourism, in addition to bringing us foreign exchange, was also supposed to encourage the mixing of our ethnic groups, in order to accelerate integration and the unity of the peoples of the country. I thought that tourism was not just a "luxury item" reserved solely for those with the means to pay for it, but also a "mass consumption item" which all citizens should be able to enjoy. I am no expert on anything. That is why I am only asking questions, so that tourism here can really be the kind of industry described in the Plan as one of the top priorities for insuring that the country prospers after its oil is gone. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Dec 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/396

## FORMER EDITOR LOOKS AT FUTURE OF REVOLUTION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 pp 373-374

[Article by Chris Asher]

[Excerpts] WHEN GHANA became independent in 1957, she chose the democratic system of government based on constitutional rule. Since then Ghana has undergone several political changes and experiences.

Since coming into office, the PNDC has been harping on the restructuring of the society. This policy of involving the people in the decision making process makes the PNDC something other than simply authoritarian. Moreover, the inclusion of three civilians in the seven-member ruling council is also indicative of the PNDC's determination to institutionalise military-civilian administration — a kind of government in which civilians and soldiers administer the nation.

Again, the release of Ministers and Members of Parliament from protective custody barely a fortnight after taking over power demonstrates the goodwill of the PNDC.

Although the task ahead is a gigantic one, with the co-operation of civilians and soldiers it is hoped that Ghana will find her bearings once again.

## No results overnight

If the PNDC avoids vindictiveness and witch-hunting; if the Council maintains its policy of involving the people in the decision-making process; if the civilians co-operate with the PNDC by working harder than ever before; if the PNDC can salvage the economy from its present decline, then the new experiment may succeed.

A social revolution takes many years to make a real impact, through gradual

education of the people on their rights and duties. It would, therefore, be naive to imagine that the December 31 revolution will produce results over night. Every revolution must have deeply dedicated leadership and people who are equally dedicated to join the leadership. The revolution must therefore aim at serving all sections of the community. There must be no compromise whatsoever offered on the altars of tribalism, or favouritism.

All Ghanaians, irrespective of their past political affiliation will have to be involved in the revolution to make it a success. If the revolution is to succeed, it will surely need from all Ghanaians total and dedicated participation.

Acts of repression and vindictiveness should have no room in a People's Revolution. For at such times, some people take undue advantage to undermine their enemies with whom they have old personal scores to settle, others use those in authority to molest their enemies.

While it is far too soon yet to determine the course of the December 31 revolution, there can even now be no denying the fact that the consequences will be far reaching if the revolution fails.

Although it may be true that most revolutions have succeeded at the expense of bloodshed of those declared to have been "exploiters of the people" executions alone cannot be the answer to the problems of the developing nation.

As the revolution begins to unfold, the PNDC will sorely need all those who have the ability and skill to contribute to its success.

It is rather unfortunate that Ghana's

third attempt at constitutional rule fizzled out because of the corruption and graft of a few elements in the ousted ruling party, who brought their government from Grace to Grass. Such people, who formed much of the top hierarchy of the PNP, virtually paved the way for the military takeover on December 13, 1981. By their greedy and selfish propensities, they made nonsense of the concerted efforts of all those Ghanaians who cherish constitutional rule in Ghana.

In May 1980, I launched a National Crusade against Coups in Ghana NACA-CIC, the rationale behind the crusade was to educate the people of Ghana on the disadvantage of military rule.

Using my staff of 30, we travelled to six out of the nine Regional Capitals in Ghana and I urged the people to put up a resistance against any future military intervention in the country.

A crusade against military intervention presupposes that the civilian regime would behave properly in order to discourage the military from carrying out any intervention. But the behaviour of the Limann Administration within two years of its rule, not only eroded the good motives of the

crusade against coups but it also exposed the pioneers of the crusade to personal risk and victimisation.

Greed, corruption, graft and tribalism became the social order of the day. These evils provided a fertile ground for military intervention. It did not, therefore, surprise most Ghanaians when on December 31, the military struck once again.

The irony of it all is that the top dogs of the Limann government, who acquired ill-gotten wealth through kickbacks and import licence manipulation, are today enjoying the money they stowed away in foreign banks while those who preached constitutional rule and against military rule had to run for their lives.

It is hard for any believer in constitutional rule in Ghana to continue to have faith in such a system because of the disgraceful performance of the ousted Limann government.

Perhaps, the new generation of politicians will learn a lesson from the events of the past two years of constitutional rule in Ghana in order to avoid a repetition of the sordid events of the Limann Administration which apparently led to the fourth military intervention in the country.

CSO: 4700/694



**BANK OF GHANA RECALLS ALL 50 CEDI NOTES****Regulations Issued**

AB052200 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] directs that all 50 cedi notes should be deposited at the nearest commercial banks, (?rural) banks and post office savings banks. The banks, upon the receipt of the 50 cedi notes, will issue receipts of deposits in the form of the usual bank pay-in slips to the depositors. The public is informed that they do not have to have an account at a bank before they make a deposit there. The notes can be deposited with any bank.

The public has from Monday, 8 February 1982, to Friday, 12 February 1982, to make such deposits. After Friday, 9 February 1982, [as heard] no bank shall accept any 50 cedi notes.

All state organizations including revenue departments must pay all their holdings of 50 cedi notes to the bank by 1000, on Monday, 8 February 1982.

All patriotic Ghanaians are warned to be vigilant and not to allow themselves to be deceived in anyway in this exercise as it happened in the past. People's defense committees, bank clerks and tellers are especially urged to be on the lookout for any attempt to manipulate the exercise to the detriment of the long suffering Ghanaian masses. Depositors are advised to hold on to their pay-in slips very carefully.

Further to the PNDC announcement on the deposit of 50 cedi notes in the banks; the Bank of Ghana announces that all commercial banks, rural banks and post office savings banks are to accept 50 cedi notes deposits from the public whether or not they are their customers and issue them with pay-in slips giving their names, addresses and occupations. Banks are to keep these 50 cedi notes deposits in accounts separate from their normal deposit accounts. The 50 cedi notes lodgement together with the banks' own holdings of 50 notes as of 4 February 1982, are to be paid to the Bank of Ghana at the end of the exercise. For the period 8 to 12 February, all banks will open from 0830 to 1500 each day. This announcement from Bank of Ghana is to be taken by all branch managers as if it were directed from their head offices.

The Bank of Ghana announces for the information of all rural banks that the PNDC has directed that all banks should furnish Bank of Ghana with their cash holdings

as at the close of business from Thursday, 4 February 1982. In this connection, all rural banks are requested to furnish Bank of Ghana with their cash holdings as follows:

- a) Total holdings of 50 cedi notes,
- b) Total holdings of 20 cedi notes,
- c) Total holdings of 10 cedi notes and all others; that is, 5 cedi notes, 2 cedi notes and 1 cedi notes.

Holdings of coins should be shown separately. All rural banks are to note that the required information should reach Bank of Ghana by the close of business on Monday, 8 February 1982.

#### 50-Cedi Notes Deposited

AB031911 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A large number of people including some members of the Provisional National Defense Council and secretaries today deposited their 50 cedi notes at commercial banks and post offices throughout the country in response to the council's directives to do so by Friday.

In Accra and the regional capitals, there were long queues at the commercial banks. The queues started forming in front of the banks soon after 0500. Officials of the banks told the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation team of newsmen in Accra that the exercise is going on smoothly. They hoped by Wednesday the queues will not be long.

According to the team, the largest amount deposited by an individual was 45,000 cedis at the National Savings and Credit Bank head office and at the time of leaving the banks, a total of 433,760 cedis had been deposited. Security personnel complied with the PNDC order, by thoroughly searching bank officials before allowing them to enter. Any 50 cedi notes found on them were kept with the police. Sources close to the banks say such officials are worried about how and when they can deposit their own money with the banks before the exercise comes to an end on Friday.

#### News Leaked

AB091635 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Text] The daily GRAPHIC writes on the current 50-cedi note withdrawal exercise. It notes that news of the exercise had leaked out with the result that many people in Accra and other parts of the country went on shopping sprees last Friday in order to get rid of their notes. The GRAPHIC says the implication of such leakage is very serious. It gives the impression that people in the decision-making group are still unable to keep official secrets and by setting their tongues loose, they allow criticism for which certain policies are meant to escape. The paper points out that these acts not only frustrate the aims and objectives of the revolution, they also slow down the salvation of the suffering masses of the country. So in the

case of the 50-cedi note exercise, the leakage is likely to do a lot more harm to the economy which has already suffered for so long under the strain of inflation through wasted liquidity. The GRAPHIC maintains that a great deal of the inflationary pressure to the system is due to excessive amount of money in use and it is obvious that most economic policies in the country will not succeed if this particular cancer is not eliminated. Besides, says the paper, there is talk of counterfeit 50-cedi notes in circulation. In view of the high cash turnovers, a lot of financial transactions, particularly in kalabule [profiteering] and currently black-marketing were done in 50-cedi denomination.

It is therefore highly probable that a greater proportion of the currency in speculation is this denomination. Its influence on the local monetary scene can therefore not be taken for granted. This is why, says the GRAPHIC, it has become necessary to do something about the 50-cedi note. A drastic reduction in the value of this note is in the long-term interest of the country and its suffering people and the GRAPHIC wholeheartedly supports it. For the exercise to succeed, the GRAPHIC recommends that the banks set up extra counters to ensure a faster operation. Members of the students task force must be engaged in the preparation of pay-in slips to reduce the burden of the cashiers. Depositors should be stamp-printed with indelible ink to prevent them from hopping from one bank to another and children under 15 years should not be allowed to make deposits.

CSO: 4700/695

## BRIEFS

**COUP RUMORS DENIED**--Following the sound of shots at Burma Camp, the PNDC denied that there had been fighting in Accra, saying that "warning shots" had been fired at two escaping suspects. Rumours of a counter-coup had sent workers at Kotoka International Airport scurrying for home, while schools closed early in the suburb of Madina. The statement from the military authorities said that "enemies of the revolution" had circulated imaginary stories about gunshots, and it asked Ghanaians to go about their normal duties. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 406]

**IRRIGATION PROJECT**--The long neglected Dawhenya Irrigation Project is being reactivated. This is in line with the determination of the people's government to give priority to agriculture to ensure sufficient food for all. In this regard, electric power is to be extended from the Tema sub-station to the Dawhenya water pumping station to supply power to the newly installed electric water pumping machines site. According to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation bulletin, a team of newsmen who went to the site saw inhabitants of Prampram, Dawhenya and the nearby villages doing voluntary labour. Some were digging holes for the poles, while others were trying to repair one of the old water pumping machines. Only one of the five original machines is operational. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 409]

**DAMUAH CRITICIZES CHURCH**--The role of the Church has been severely criticised at a symposium in Accra. Speaking on the topic: "Should Christians involve themselves in politics?", a member of the PNDC, Rev. Kwabena Damuah, said that one of the greatest sins of the Church was its failure to be actively involved in the fight against oppression. He said that the holy war which began on December 31, was in line with the Christian doctrine of seeking the welfare of the oppressed as was demonstrated by Christ and his Apostles. He said the mere provision of big church buildings and vain assurances of a better life in heaven will not be enough if Christians failed to provide the basic needs of their fellow men. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 408]

**PRIEST WANTED BACK**--The PNDC has asked the Catholic Church to recall Rev. Vizzer who was deported from the country by the ousted Limann Administration. Rev. Vizzer was sent away for allegedly trying to educate workers in and around Madina, near Accra, to organise themselves to fight for their rights. Mr. Chris Atim of the PNDC, told this to workers and residents of Madina at a huge rally, and added that



the defence committees were being set up so that workers could make decisions themselves and would be able to flush out corrupt officials. "It is only by this means that workers will be able to bring about accountability," he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 408]

**ILLEGAL DIAMOND SCHEME DISCOVERED**--The military authorities have arrested Mr. Paul Boulos, a 39-year-old French national who is alleged to be the leader of an illegal diamond buying syndicate in the country. The syndicate which has been in operation for sometime in Ghana, has succeeded in duping people to the tune of several millions of cedis. The ploy is to contact wealthy businessmen to purchase diamonds on the syndicate's behalf, with the promise that the businessmen would be repaid in hard foreign currency. According to the sources, the latest victim has been duped to the tune of £750,000. Mr. Boulos was grabbed following a tip-off by the military authorities at his Mamprobi residence. He will be sent to court as soon as investigations are completed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 408]

**GUARD'S CORRUPTION**--Investigations conducted at the Ghana side of the Aflao border indicate that the country has a long way to go if the current revolution should succeed, reports the Daily Graphic. This is because border guards are subverting any efforts being made to stamp out smuggling and corruption. Surveillance mounted along the stretch of land popularly known as "No Man's Land" has disclosed that at almost every point, ten or more travellers cross to and from Togo on foot through bush paths under the close eyes of border guards. Inhabitants along the stretch say that border guards collect £200 per person and £300 per head for a load of food items and other essential commodities being taken into Togo. Currency traffickers also cross the border with ease. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 408]

**FORMER MINISTER'S APOLOGY**--The former Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ekow Daniels, has described ex-President Limann as a dictator who offered inadequate leadership. This made work under him very difficult. Dr. Ekow Daniels was testifying before the National Investigations Committee at Burma Camp in Accra. He gave a number of examples to justify his charge of dictatorship against the deposed President. Dr. Ekow Daniels also told the Committee that the decision to retire Flt-Lt. Rawlings, Brigadiers Nunoo-Mensah and Arnold Quainoo and C. O. Lamptey from their positions was taken from the ex-President alone, without allowing the Cabinet to discuss the matter. Directives were issued to effect the decision. He said the decision that the Black Stars, Ghana's national soccer team, would not go to Libya was also taken by Limann alone. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 407]

**SALES BAN**--All market women and kiosk operators are to be banned from the sale of certain specified items with effect from the 23d of this month. The items are soap, other than home-made ones, milk, baby food and sugar. The rest are beverages such as milo and bournevita, canned fish and meat as well as java, wax prints and school materials. A statement by the Ministry of Trade today said only the accredited commercial houses will be allowed to sell these commodities. Rural sales will also be made by accredited commercial houses and authorized agents. The statement warned that those who contravene this directive will be dealt with severely. [Text] [AB081905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82]



POLICE OFFICIALS' ASSETS FROZEN--The assets and bank accounts of two more persons as well as those of their wives and children have been frozen with immediate effect. They are Mr J. P. Owusu, assistant commissioner of police, CID [Criminal Investigation Department] headquarters in Accra and Mr Francis Pokwu, (?superintendent) of police, Wa. [Text] [AB091421 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82]

ARMS RETURNED--Further to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] directive that civilians in possession of any kind of firearms should surrender them to the nearest police station, the council has decided that game wardens, farmers and hunters who have surrendered their firearms should collect them back from where they surrendered them. [Text] [AB091425 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/695

## MOI REJECTS PARDON, UPHOLDS JUDICIARY'S INTEGRITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Integrity of Our Judiciary"]

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi yesterday rejected the petition for pardon against the 12-month jail sentence imposed on the former M.P. for Nyeri, Waruru Kanja.

In turning down the petition, the President said: "Having read the contents of your petition, I find it extremely difficult to accept your petition that our courts will not give you a fair trial. This amounts to a question of the integrity and impartiality of our judiciary. Accordingly, I find no merit in pardoning you."

The petition--if it was such since it is more of a political statement destined for public consumption--hinged on these specific and crucial issues: the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

The prisoner had said it would be impossible for him to obtain a fair trial "before those who may have no liking for my politics, even if they were to adhere most meticulously to the technical procedures laid down by law."

Yet the basis of the conviction for which the prisoner was petitioning was the contravention of the Foreign Exchange Act. It had nothing to do with his politics, his role as a freedom fighter, or his activities as a Member of Parliament since 1969.

The integrity and impartiality of the judiciary as one of the pillars of the constitutional rule of law must be protected at all times. Failure to do so would open the entire nation to the abuses that have been the scourge of other countries where the judiciary has been tampered with.

Just like Parliament is not only the highest legislative institution in the land, but also the forum for the nation to hold a political conversation with itself, the judiciary is the final arbiter between the individual and those who he considers have wronged him.

The judiciary is the arbiter between the individual and the state. It is also where the state seeks justice against those who have committed crimes and civil wrongs against society which has given the state responsibility for its protection.

If the individual cannot take those who wrong him to a court of law, where else would he find redress? How would the state accord society the protection that it owes them if those who err cannot be prosecuted in open court?

All the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual as provided by the Constitution--the right to life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly and association; and protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation- would be of little use unless the person has access to the judiciary to seek redress when any of these have been interfered with.

It should be made absolutely clear that alleged political affiliations or achievements cannot and should not be used as means of circumventing the judicial process. Justice must at all times be left to take its course. We have full confidence in the integrity, impartiality and ability of our judiciary to dispense justice according to accepted principles of jurisprudence without yielding to direct or indirect political pressures.

CSO: 4700/703

## MOI CITES CHRISTIAN VALUES VERSUS CORRUPTION

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

**PRESIDENT** Daniel arap Moi yesterday said Kenya needed people with a strong Christian foundation to fight against social evils that face the society.

Speaking to a congregation at Bahati Martyrs Church, Nairobi, where he attended a Sunday service, the President said evils such as corruption could not be eradicated by adhering to moral values alone.

He said the fight also required adherence to Christian values. He added that corruption still persisted in the society despite concerted Government efforts to eliminate it.

The President noted that although many African countries had achieved independence several years ago, certain countries still continued to depend on foreign aid and management to run their affairs.

He said it was disheartening

for him as the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity to see that there was bloodshed in certain independent African states.

He urged politicians to concentrate only in nation building efforts adding that the days for political in-fights and idle gossip were long gone.

President Moi asked Christians to search their souls and ask themselves whether it was necessary to organise elaborate and expensive funerals that appeared to be the order of the day in Kenya today.

He observed that there was a lot of feasting at such funerals which left one wondering whether those who attended them were rejoicing over the dead.

The service was also attended by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. G. G. Karimki, and the Nairobi Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara.

CSO: 4700/703

## OUKO URGES CITIZENS TO SUPPORT MOI

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, has called on Kenyans to continue giving full co-operation and support to President Daniel arap Moi during his term as the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.) so that he could succeed in his efforts of championing peace and stability in Africa.

Dr. Ouko noted that with the total support of Kenyans, President Moi's Nyayo philosophy could infiltrate the whole of Africa and peace, love and unity could be realised even in troubled states.

The Minister was speaking over the weekend at Obambo Primary School in his Kisumu Rural constituency during a "harambee" fund-raising meeting in which a total of Shs. 26,200 in aid of the school was raised. Dr. Ouko, who was the guest of honour, donated Shs. 2,200.

Dr. Ouko stressed the importance of co-operation and unity between leaders and "wananchi" which he described as the

cornerstone for development. He said an area where leaders and "wananchi" engaged in gossip and idle talk and lacked team spirit was bound to lag behind in development.

He called on all leaders to preach to the people the politics of development and to motivate them to work hard so as to facilitate rapid progress in their respective areas.

Dr. Ouko cautioned on the dangers of engaging in anti-development political activities which he said could undermine and retard development in the area and advised the "wananchi" to tell off anybody trying to confuse them.

Addressing the same meeting Maseno District Officer, Mr. Rodgers Pacha, called on the people to step up their agricultural activities so as to boost crop production in the area.

He urged them to aim at producing sufficient food for their domestic needs and the surplus for sale.

CSO: 4700/703



## PRESIDENT PRAISES U.S. PEACE CORPS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has thanked the United States Peace Corps volunteers working in Kenya for their many and varied contributions to the country's nation building efforts.

Speaking during a ceremony at the Kenya Science Teachers College, Nairobi, to mark the 20th anniversary of the Peace Corps programme, President Moi said the Peace Corps volunteers had greatly assisted the enormous training exercise Kenya had initiated.

He said the Peace Corps was a unique international development effort which had remained true to its objectives throughout.

### Ceremony

"In my view the Peace Corps has made its mark first because its volunteers work directly with the people on problems they face and second because the volunteers serve with dedication and at considerable sacrifice.

"As chairman of the OAU I extend thanks from all of those

people in Africa who have been served by the Peace Corps.

"As President of Kenya, I am grateful that you came, happy that you stayed, and hopeful that the future will still find you here", President Moi said.

He said that the fact that the Peace Corps was "at home" in Kenya reflected in part the similarity between the Peace Corps concept and Kenya's national motto of Harambee as well as the spirit of the Njaya philosophy of peace, love and unity.

"You think with us as well as work with us", he added.

"Of the 174 volunteers in Kenya, most serve directly as teachers, but the others in water technology, fish pond development, co-operatives, rural women extension, and medical training centres.

"Indeed, the work you perform assists us in the enormous training exercise that this nation has initiated. Our needs for training are great and our supply is insufficient.

"The future of the Peace Corps in Kenya extends many years ahead," he said.

CSO: 4700/703

## KIBAKI CALLS FOR REINVESTMENT OF CAPITAL PROFITS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, has called on private entrepreneurs to plough back some of their profits to finance development projects in the country.

Mr. Kibaki was addressing guests at a luncheon hosted in a Nairobi hotel yesterday in honour of the visiting Commonwealth Development Corporation (C.D.C.) general manager, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen.

Mr. Kibaki said the Government did not wish to interfere with private entrepreneurs but would welcome their financing some of the development projects in the country.

He dispelled rumours that the Government was hoping to licence investors and added the Government would instead embark on measures aimed at encouraging even more private investment.

The Vice-President went on to say that the Government had even initiated the formation of a joint consultative committee, embracing both manufacturers and Government officials, whose aim was to harmonise public and private initiative.

Mr. Kibaki commended the corporation and said it was exemplary in its efforts to plough back profits into the country.

He said the corporation was presently involved in the development of a diversity of activities such as housing finance programmes, tourism, primary production and processing, hydro-electricity, commerce and industry. He noted that so far, the corporation's investments in this region stood at over sterling £75 million and called on the corporation to help persuade other private investors to plough profits and dividends back into the country.

Sir Peter, who is currently in the country inspecting projects financed by his corporation, said he had been impressed by the way the aid provided by his corporation had been utilised and added the corporation would continue financing more development projects in developing countries.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kibaki on Sunday appealed to religious leaders in the country to promote unity since all religious denominations worship one God. He was addressing a fund-raising meeting in aid of Gatuyaini African Independent Pentecost Church of East Africa in his Othaya constituency.

CSO: 4700/703

## OKONDO CALLS FOR END TO EXCHANGE CONTROLS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 8 Jan 82 p 31

[Text]

**SOMETIME** last year in April, the vice-president and minister for finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, said that individual governments, especially the governments of poor countries, could not do very much to regulate the activities of multinational companies since the multinationals were by virtue of their widespread operations often more powerful than governments. They could only be dealt with largely on their own terms or, at best, some mutual accommodation could be reached between governments and multinationals. In case of intimidation by governments, multinational companies could very easily transfer their operations elsewhere, often to the detriment of the intimidating host country.

In line with this, Kenya has attempted to make foreign companies feel at home by granting them the protection of the Foreign Investments Protection Act of 1964. The act guarantees foreign companies the right of repatriating profits and repayments of loans and interest to their home countries. Occasionally, however, the government has stepped in to restrict such repatriation of funds by foreign enterprises operating in Kenya for the purpose of conserving scarce foreign exchange. Additionally, the government's intention has been to see that such retained profits are available for re-investment into the domestic economy.

Apparently foreign investors have

not been happy about having some of their profits retained in the country. The president, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, had to intervene about a year ago and ordered the Central Bank of Kenya to release retained profits as their continued retention was discouraging further foreign investment.

Those sentiments were restated last weekend by Mr. Peter Okondo, a leading Nairobi businessman who is chairman of the valuation and estate agents firm of Tyson Habenga. According to Okondo, the government should do away with exchange controls or at least review them. He maintained that exchange controls in Kenya have outlived their usefulness. Their continued existence, he said, discourages more foreign investment. At this point the debate begs quite a few questions that might not be easy to answer.

Those who hold the same view as Okondo argue that with the lifting of exchange controls, a huge inflow of foreign currency would come into the country as foreign investors would feel more confident. By the same token, such investors could also take out their money as easily as they brought it in. In the meantime, the foreign funds would raise the level of investment in the country and Kenyans would reap the benefits, so the argument goes. It is still not clear, however, how much more foreign investment Kenya can comfortably absorb and at what rate. Some observers point out that a country

has a limit on how much investment it can absorb at a given time. They use the example of the capital surplus oil exporting countries which since the first oil shock in 1973, have found to their surprise that their countries do not have the infrastructure to absorb all their surplus petro dollars. They have had no alternative but to deposit these funds with western banks for lending to other countries.

By the government's own admission, multinational companies in the country have been able to take out more funds than they are legally entitled to even with the existence of exchange controls. This shows that the controls may not be as restrictive as they seem. Some economists point out that without exchange controls, the country's money supply would expand and contract in tune with inflows or outflows of foreign currencies which, unless the Kenyan economy was a very buoyant one, would lead to undesirable effects in the domestic economy. Normally, foreign funds tend to flow into a strong economy and to flow out of a weak one, but the absence of exchange controls may not necessarily create a strong

economy while their existence may not lead to a weak economy.

Another view held by economists is that it does not make much sense for a country to lift exchange controls when its currency, like the Kenya shilling, is not used in international transactions. Such an action they point out, would be tantamount to asking other countries to accept shillings, rather than dollars, pounds sterling or Deutsche marks as payment for goods sold to Kenya. Unless the Kenya economy was a big exporter, which would enable other countries in turn to pay for Kenyan exports in shillings, there may not be a big advantage in lifting exchange controls and thereby allowing "foot-loose" funds to come into the country and go out as their owners please.

In Africa, the only country without exchange controls is Liberia which, however, has no national currency of its own. Instead, the American dollar circulates in Liberia as legal tender. Liberia cannot apply controls on a currency it has not issued and one which has existed since the end of the second world war as an international reserve currency. ■

CSO: 4700/703

## REAGAN PLAN FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE ENDORSED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Potential In Co-Financing"]

[Text]

ONE trend the Reagan Administration has been encouraging is the participation of the private sector, especially financial institutions, in the activities of the World Bank by seeking more funds available for lending to developing countries.

The United States Deputy Secretary for the Treasury, Mr. R. T. McNamara, this week called on the private sector to lead more money to the World Bank, noting that government contributions were limited, but private institutions could significantly increase the amount of funds available for development in the Third World.

Mr. McNamara said there had already been substantial progress. In 1976 only five of the 73 World Bank loans were co-financed by private institutions, which put up only 272 million dollars. Last year private institutions contributed 1.7 billion dollars and within five years two out of three loans by the bank could involve co-financing.

At a time when many of the donor countries are experiencing economic recession and cutting back on their foreign aid commitments there is an urgent need for supporting independent international financial institutions like the World Bank. Of the 850 million dollars expected from the United States by the Bank's lending arm, the International Development Association, the U.S. Congress approved only 700 million and this was after a tough fight.

While such cutbacks are taking place, the World Bank would for example like to see the annual net official aid disbursement in real terms to sub-Saharan Africa which currently stands at 4.9 billion dollars

doubled to 9.1 billion by the end of the 1980s.

In the face of such cutbacks such a vital task for the world's future prosperity and peace will obviously not be fulfilled. It is therefore necessary to turn elsewhere to try and find the necessary resources.

A particular development in Japan this week shows that alternatives do exist. A syndicate of 17 Japanese banks has agreed to extend a 68.2 million dollar loan to the World Bank. The group is made up of 12 city banks in Tokyo's financial district and five regional ones.

This is the first yen loan extended to an international financial institution by Japanese city and regional banks. There are clearly possibilities of other "firsts" in different parts of the world, particularly those financial centres that even at this time of economic difficulties find themselves with excess funds.

One category which immediately comes to mind are those financial institutions that look after the wealth of the oil-producing countries. It is true that on a regional basis — like the Organisation of Arab Oil-Exporting Countries — they have their own aid programmes towards the developing countries. There is, however, still the ability of their banks to participate individually or collectively through lending to the World Bank.

As the President of the World Bank pointed out recently, the Bank's activities "is not a give-away programme, or a welfare agency, or a philanthropic society, or a soft-hearted and soft-headed, soft-loan window."

It is a solid financial institution and any banker should feel that his bank's money is safe there.

CSO: 4700/703



## SOMALI, KENYAN COOPERATION PRODUCES RESULTS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "June Talks Bearing Fruit"]

[Text]

EXTREMELY interesting and encouraging developments are taking place along the Kenya-Somali border, an area that had previously been one of tension and unnecessary conflict.

Last weekend two District Commissioners in-charge of Somalia's Badadda and Afmadow areas, handed over to the Kenya Government three-hundred head of cattle stolen by shiftas late last year from the Lamu District.

This follows another act of co-operation on New Year's Eve, when Somali security forces shot dead two shiftas and captured a third member of a gang that had stolen cattle in Lamu District and escaped into Somalia. They did this after they were alerted by their Kenyan counterparts.

It is becoming clear everyday that not only has the tension between Kenya and Somalia eased, but practical acts that are of mutual benefit to both countries are taking place. The scenario has moved from the political level where declarations of intent are made by both sides, to the level where the people of Kenya and those of Somalia are benefiting from the new spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation.

Both President Daniel arap Moi and President Siad Barre have committed themselves to rapprochement between the two countries after years of hostility. After a closed-door meeting between the two leaders in June, they issued a joint communique expressing their "commitment to continue to promote better understanding and collaboration in the interest and welfare of the people of the two countries."

It was a recognition by two leaders that, as neighbouring countries whose ethnic and cultural differences were in some cases indistinct, there were more things that united them than those divisions

that had cropped up as a result of colonial dismemberment of the African continent.

What is now happening is that there is action at the local administrative level to ensure that the social, economic, cultural and security interests of the people are enhanced, whichever side of the border they may happen to be. Political differences have clearly taken a back seat.

Other examples of this new spirit of co-operation have surfaced since the June communique by the two Presidents. During a goodwill visit to Somalia in September, it was agreed the two countries would start radio-programme exchanges aimed at fostering economic, cultural and social co-operation.

It was also agreed the two countries would exchange films and encourage visits by journalists. Direct links between the national news agencies would also be established. This is but one of the fields in which the two countries have reason to enhance co-operation.

There are already many feelers particularly in the areas of business and commerce. This will no doubt mean the re-activation of the traditional trading links between the two nations, some of which existed even before the colonial period.

One of the most important points that the handing over of the stolen cattle has underscored, is that the authorities on both sides are determined to provide the necessary security along the border areas. This is a necessary pre-requisite, especially where land-bound trade is concerned.

People in Kenya and Somalia can plan future co-operation in all fields without fear that they will fall prey to the bandits who have destabilised the region in the past two decades.

An exciting period for the two countries lies ahead.

CSO: 4700/703

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES RISE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA's foreign exchange reserves rose by nearly 27 per cent between October and November last year.

According to the latest figures available from the Central Bank of Kenya, the foreign exchange reserves stood at Shs. 2,681 million in November 1981 as compared to 2,116 million for the previous month.

The sharp increase is attributable to a sum of Shs. 2,201 million received by Kenya from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during that month.

The I.M.F. boost increased the deposits considerably to nearly Shs. 3,020 million with the Central Bank of Kenya.

But, due to payments for imports and other international liabilities, the total deposits with the Central Bank decreased by 17 per cent from Shs. 3,616 million for October, 1981.

The currency in circulation in Kenya went up by 5 per cent in November 1981 when compared to the previous month.

At the end of November, Shs. 3,815 million was in circulation in the country. This was up by 5

per cent over the figure for October.

Commercial banks in Kenya deposited a sum of Shs. 418.4 million. External deposits by foreign banks with the Central Bank of Kenya amounted to 50.2 million.

But the overall position of foreign exchange reserves compared with a year earlier shows a considerable decline.

In November 1980 the Central Bank had Shs. 3,807 million while last November this had dropped by nearly a third to Shs. 2,681 million.

The currency in circulation has gone up from Shs. 3,149 million in November 1980 to Shs. 3,815 million last November.

The position of deposits has improved from November 1980, with deposits of Shs. 2,666 million as compared with Shs. 3,020 million for last November.

CSO: 4700/703

EEC, WORLD BANK TO HELP BUILD FISH COLD STORE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] The World Bank in conjunction with the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) will build a Shs. 2.5 million cold store for preserving fish at Mokowe in Lamu District.

Announcing this in a television interview, the area D.C., Mr. Ben Makosewe, said the store, which was one of the projects planned for the district this year would enhance fishing, which had been adversely affected by lack of cold storage and problems in transporting the catch to far markets.

The cold store would also produce ice for commercial use, he said.

Mr. Makosewe said while the E.E.C. would provide Shs. 650,000, the remaining amount would be given by the World Bank.

To improve transportation facilities, the Kenya Government had provided Shs. 186,000 for the construction of Matondoni jetty, now underway.

The D.C. said a contract for the construction of the Shs. 1 million Faza Bridge had been signed and work was expected to start soon.

The Faza bridge would link Faza and a neighbouring island, he said.

Mr. Makosewe said the Government had planned to build 16 veterinary clinics and dips at a total cost of Shs. 3 million in the ranch areas of Lamu district.

Other problems being tackled by the Government included lack of water in parts of the district, he said, adding that although the district was not endowed with natural riches like other districts, "wananchi" were development conscious.

CSO: 4700/703

## KENYA NO BASE FOR FOREIGN SUBVERSION, ASSERTS BIWOTT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

**FOREIGNERS** living in Kenya would not be allowed to use the country as a base to conduct subversive activities against neighbouring countries, a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, said at Mokowe in Lamu District.

Mr. Biwott, who was the guest of honour at a fund-raising meeting during Maulidi celebrations, said the security of all Kenyans was guaranteed.

The funds drive, which was in aid of Mokowe Muslim School, realised a total of Shs. 65,917/55. The Minister contributed Shs. 24,900 from himself and his friends. He also brought Shs. 10,000 from President Daniel arap Moi.

The organiser of the Mokowe Maulidi, Mr. Mohamed Amana, the Indes Construction Company and Lamu Ginners each

gave Shs. 5,000.

The M.P. for Lamu West Mr. Abdulrahman Omari Cheka and the Coast P.C. Mr. Luka Daudi Galgalo, each gave Shs. 1,000.

He said religion was the foundation of life and urged his audience to practice their religion for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Biwott urged Lamu people to send their children of both sexes to school without discrimination.

He said formal education helped to broaden the mind and enabled children to participate effectively in nation building.

The Minister told the gathering to co-operate with agricultural officers so that they could succeed in their food production efforts.

He urged them to intensify their efforts so that they could benefit from the revised crop prices announced by the President during the last Jamhuri Day.

M. Biwott praised Lamu and the people of the Coast in general for adhering to the Nyayo spirit.

CSO: 4700/703

## CALL FOR 'HANDS OFF' CIVIL SERVANTS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Leave Civil Servants Alone"]

[Text] It is the hapless lot of the civil servants that whenever politicians want to draw attention away from their own failures, they find them an easy target to hit. The reason is perhaps because civil servants are as much in the public eye as the politicians, but unlike some of their critics who can take to a public platform claiming to represent the interests of the wananchi, civil servants are relatively defenceless.

The Machakos District Commissioner, Mr. Peter Muruatetu, had a point at the weekend when he asked politicians to leave civil servants alone. He advised rivalling politicians not to drag civil servants into their differences, and warned that reference to some Government officers as being pocketed was an abuse.

Mr. Muruatetu also has a point when he advises civil servants to refrain from identifying themselves with anything political. It is by doing so that they lose that immunity from attack by people who have access to public forum which they themselves do not have.

The reality of life is such that politicians and civil servants must work hand-in-hand for the development of the country. They are meant to complement each others' work wherever they may be.

For the politician, however, their commitment, except at the higher level of national service, relates to a specific constituency or ward. For the civil servant in whatever field of operation, the commitment is always a part of the national endeavour. His work must always be an interpretation of the national goals.

It is easy for a civil servant who is selfishly ambitious to imagine that the easiest route to the top is by associating himself with politicians, who will further his cause.

But in doing so, the civil servant has abandoned the role that he is supposed to play--that of serving the people on a basis of equality. In doing so, he has played right into the hands of the politician, and greatly compromised himself.



What such civil servants forget is that in a democratic country like ours, such a politician may be there for only a while, whereas the civil servant has a permanent mandate to serve the people.

The public service machinery will not find it easy to protect--as it is required to do--a person who has departed from the accepted norms of public service.

Numerous complaints have been raised that some civil servants have become too partisan in their relationship with politicians. In such a situation, it is the public who will suffer in the end.

In the relationship between civil servants and politicians, it is the public servants who have a duty--for their own protection and welfare--to be absolutely impartial. They have a duty to co-operate with politicians to further the interests of the country, but this does not mean that they must identify with specific individuals.

Their mandate is national in keeping with the laws of the land and the code of regulations governing their employment. Some politicians will inevitably try to use them. They will also be the first to attack them when it suits their political ambitions.

Selfless and impartial service is the only way that our public servants can protect themselves from political machinations.

CSO: 4700/703

## NANDI-KAKAMEGA BORDER DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PRAISED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Nandi Leaders Commended"]

[Text] Already, that unfortunate, destructive and divisive confrontation along the Nandi-Kakamega border is fast receding into the background, thanks to the firm and timely intervention by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

Over the New Year weekend, a delegation from Nandi District called on the President at his Kabarak home, where it was agreed that a 10-man committee be set up to establish the root cause of the recent bloody conflict in the area. The delegation was composed of M.P.s, councillors, K.A.N.U. officials and youth-wingers.

They came out of their own volition and therefore having accepted that the previous methods that had been used to try and solve the disputes over land were wrong and having accepted that negotiations and conciliation were the best way of ensuring peace and stability in the area.

For publicly disassociating themselves with incitement to tribal violence, these leaders must be congratulated. They have made a useful contribution to Kenya's belief that disputes should be settled peacefully by utilising the legal machinery and other forms of arbitration provided by the Government.

President Moi had useful advice for them. He told the delegation that wananchi should always realise that when they were provoked, they should not seek revenge but should leave the matter to the Government. Conflicts, he said, erupted when leaders were not united. He also advised them that quarrels between two individuals of different tribes should not result into a conflict between the two tribes.

It was clear right from the start that it was the ambitions of some politicians which had led to ordinary land disputes being turned into tribal clashes, during which innocent lives were lost. These were people whose selfish aims had blinded them to our commitment to ensure that the different tribes and races of this country lived in peace and harmony.

Land is an extremely sensitive issue in this country. It is, therefore, important that the costly incidents that took place along the Nandi-Kakamega border should serve as a lesson to all of us so that in future we are able to deal with such situations when they arise, without having to sacrifice human lives.

It is also important that whenever such disputes arise, people are able to clearly discern the motives of selfish politicians and other individuals before they back them in such senseless agitation and destruction.

This country has all the necessary machinery to deal with disputes and people must learn to use them. We have an independent judiciary to interpret the law and protect individual freedoms. Had the disputing parties availed themselves of this channel, there would have been no conflict.

We have a public administration which is the envy of many nations and which has not only effectively piloted Government development policies throughout the country, but has impartially mediated in disagreements between various peoples and groups whenever they occur.

Then we have our political party K.A.N.U., which is the channel for politicians all the way up to Parliament to air the aspirations of the people and ensure there is just representation.

Finally, we have the age-old wisdom of our elders in every corner of the country--people who have in the past effectively dealt with disputes including those involving different tribes.

Had any of these channels been used, there would never have been any clashes or loss of life along the Nandi-Kakamega border. Let us not make a similar mistake in future.

CSO: 4700/703

## UNION CALLS FOR SCRAPPING WAGE GUIDELINES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE KENYA** Railways and Harbours Union has called on the Government to do away with the existing wage guidelines to allow workers to negotiate freely with their employers.

Speaking yesterday to railway workers at the Makongeni sports ground, Nairobi, the union's national secretary-general, Mr. Ochola Ogayo Mak'Anyengo, also urged the Parastatal Boards' Advisory Committee to give way for the union to deal directly with the railways' management.

Amid thunderous applause, he said: "We do not want to deal with an imaginary body like the Parastatal Boards' Advisory Committee." Mr. Mak'Anyengo was wildly cheered when he said workers were tired of living with their grown up children in 10 feet by 10 feet rooms which were designed for single workers by the colonial government.

He called on the railways' management to heed an earlier directive by President Daniel arap Moi to build spacious and decent houses for their workers.

He warned he would expose the officials concerned unless they changed their attitude to serve workers without wasting time.

Mr. Mak'Anyengo alleged that some officials were promoting bribery, sectionalism

and corruption in the corporation by promoting the wrong workers. "I have facts and I am prepared to expose them unless they changed their demoralising practice immediately," he said.

He was introduced to the audience by the national chairman of the union, Mr. Arthur James Oduor, who said plans were under way to start consumer co-operatives from where workers could obtain food regularly and pay at the end of the month through the check-off system.

Mr. Mak'Anyengo said the union would not rest until the workers were compensated

fully against the rising costs of living. He noted that salaries should be increased in line with recent price increases affecting consumer goods and the ever rising house rents.

He hit out at shopstewards who he said had steered workers into organising illegal strikes during the past year.

He also said the union constitution had been revised to allow for a congress, an annual governing council to act as a watchdog and a national executive board. "This will streamline the affairs of the union and improve our voting system," he said.

CSO: 4700/703

## LAND CASE ELDERS URGED TO RESIST BRIBES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Legislation Was Timely"]

[Text] ELDERS appointed to deal with land cases under the new Court Jurisdiction Amendment Act have been advised by a Kitui Resident Magistrate, Mr. Andrew Andau, to resist bribes in the course of their duties.

Among the fears expressed when the Bill to amend the procedures dealing with the adjudication of land disputes, by bringing in elders to hear cases in the first instance, was that such elders might be amenable to pressures — monetary or otherwise — in doing their work.

Those who expressed such fears felt that since the elders would not be bound by the strict provisions of the written law, they could be swayed in their decisions, especially in cases involving a strong local personality in dispute with a less powerful figure.

As in every other aspect of public service, however, the ability to come to the right and fair decision depends very much on the calibre of the people charged with that responsibility. If the wrong people are chosen, the decisions they make are likely to be bad ones.

It is for this reason that every effort must be made to appoint elders who have an impeccable record of service and achievement, people who are above reproach. In the past, such people served the community in this capacity and although there were few cases of favouritism, on the whole, justice was done to the parties in dispute.

There are also provisions in the Act which should minimise instances of unfairness. The panel of elders will, for instance, be chaired by the local District Officer and composed of an even number of elders chosen by the parties to the dispute.

In communities without recognised elders, or where there is disagreement over elders, the District Commissioner would be empowered to appoint members of the panel.

More important still, the decision of elders would be written down and filed in a resident magistrate's court. The court would have limited powers of supervision over the record of that decision. On request, decisions of the elders would be entered as court judgments and decrees, enabling the decision to be enforced as a court decree.

Certain disputes would still be heard by resident magistrates' courts and parts of the Act requiring certain matters to be referred to the registrar would not be affected.

The advantages of the amended Act far outweigh whatever some people might regard as a few shortcomings and there is no question that it was a necessary and timely piece of legislation.

One such advantage is that it will speed up the processing of land disputes which have clogged up the courts due to the cumbersome legal machinery that existed previously, and which enabled clever lawyers to drag cases interminably.

It will also ensure that some unscrupulous lawyers do not prey on the ignorance of humble *wananchi* by taking on disputes which have little chance of success, but for which service they naturally have to be paid.

This is a sore point with lawyers and while the vast majority of them are honest and fair in dealing with their clients, they must admit there are a few who do not always measure up when there is money to be made.

The other advantage is that the Act will enable elders to take cognisance of traditional land law instead of relying solely on the written law, which is not always the fairest way of dealing with land disputes.

It is, however, still important for the elders appointed to take note of the warning about bribes, because land being the prime asset it is, the size of some could be very tempting.



## HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS KENYAN WORKERS HARD

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 8 Jan 82 pp 33-34

[Text]

THE ill wind of the energy crisis seems to have blown nothing but desperation to the Kenyan workers. Consequently, the workers' representative — the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) — has plunged into unprecedented clamour for a general review of the terms and conditions of employment to compensate for the soaring cost of living. As yet there are no indications as to how far the Cotu crusade would get but Cotu headquarters this week confirmed that an *ad hoc* committee entrusted with that crusade last December would this weekend come up with findings and recommendations on the issue to be presented to the government later. At the Cotu secretariat there is optimism that the government and private employers would soon bow to public outcry against the cost of living. That hope is enlivened by the support the secretariat has lately got from the 31 Cotu affiliate unions.

What has infuriated Cotu even more is perhaps the realisation that the current wage guidelines have been overtaken by events. Over a week ago, Cotu had finally decided that all wage guidelines be abolished. During the initiation of the *ad hoc* committee studying the wages issue at a meeting of general secretaries of all Cotu affiliate unions late December, it was unanimously agreed that the existing wage agreements be terminated and renegotiated to compensate workers for the seemingly rapid rises in the cost of

living. In a significantly large operation involving even the African-American Labour Centre, the *ad hoc* committee was destined to carry out a nationwide survey of the cost of living. There were reports then that the committee would report its findings to the Cotu secretary-general, Mr. Juma Boy, who would in turn convene the body's governing council to recommend the plan of action.

That the administrations of the Cotu affiliate unions had long concluded that many workers are getting a raw deal is a view that has been expressed in more ways than one. First there was the rather alarming spate of strikes in the past year, most of them precipitated by the inability of the parties to agree on the collective agreements involving wages. By November last year, some 51 strikes and one lockout had been recorded and the Federation of Kenya Employers was then calling for a tripartite meeting also involving Cotu and the ministry of labour. Then, after the last increase in prices of oil products and the devaluation of the shilling, Boy and his associates were pressing hard for compensation to the workers. Boy then promised that a memorandum asking for a reconsideration of the present wage structure would be prepared by Cotu and submitted to the government but that has now been incorporated into the *ad hoc* committee.

But there are suggestions now that Cotu may not have its own way in the current bid for a wages review. After the

## LAMU DC ASSURES VILLAGERS OF TIGHTENED SECURITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Koreni in Lamu District who abandoned their villages because of raids by bandits have been advised to return and that they would be secure.

Lamu District Commissioner, Mr. Ben Makosewe, gave the assurance when he addressed a *baraza* at Mkunumbi.

The villagers had abandoned their homes and gone to Mkunumbi when they felt their lives were endangered by rustlers.

The D.C. said soldiers would be stationed in the village.

He said there could not be any development without peace.

Earlier, Lamu West Member of Parliament, Mr. A. O. Cheka, had said the people had abandoned good ranching land and resorted to herding cattle in cashewnut *shambas*.

The cattle ate cashewnuts, resulting in loss, the M.P. said.

Patrols had now been intensified around the ranches, and

buses were being escorted as part of the security measures, the D.C. said.

He added that the villagers and ranchers could now apply for permits to own fire-arms.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cheka has requested the D.C. to arrange for the processing of land title-deeds for the people of Witu.

The M.P. said some families had farmed certain plots for generations but had no titles, although they even had permanent crops on the plots.

With title-deeds, the farmers could obtain loans for development, which was not possible at present, Mr. Cheka said.

He expressed concern that some parents in the area still refused to enroll their children in schools.

He called for a change of attitude in the New Year, and castigated those who claimed that sending children to school was against Islam.

He said Islamic faith should be practised in conjunction with formal education.

CSO: 4700/703

## IKUTHA CLINIC SOON TO HAVE SOLAR ELECTRICITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by Kul Bhushan: "Space Technology Comes to Ikutha"]

[Text]

A HEALTH centre at Ikutha, in Ukambani, will soon be using electricity generated by solar cells which have powered many a spacecraft. Located about 250 kms south east of Nairobi, the Ikutha Health Centre is in a semi-arid areas.

By late 1982, the village's eight room medical centre will have an operational photovoltaic/electric system to provide refrigeration to preserve life saving vaccines as well as power for lighting, sterilise operation and two-way radios.

Over the next 24 months, solar cell systems will be installed in other African countries of Gambia, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Peru, Ecuador and Guyana; and in India and the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean. The installations in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ecuador and Guyana will involve, for example, the electrification of medical centres.

Experience gained with these modest but important applications will assist in developing large-scale, low-cost solar energy systems for use in the United States.

In the West African village of Tangaye, Upper Volta, farming and cattle raising are the main occupations and the milling of grain and the drawing of water are two laborious and time-consuming tasks so far performed by hand. Now, at Tangaye, photovoltaic electric systems designed at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland USA, power a water pump and drive a commercial hammermill.

The Tangaye photovoltaic sys-

tem recently was enlarged, increasing the system's power output from 1.8 peak watts (wp) to 3.6 wp doubling the square footage of the solar cell arrays. The expansion of the Tangaye system represents the first field demonstration of another of solar cell system's major advantages, namely modularity; when you want more energy capacity, you merely add more solar cells.

Why the current programme emphasis by NASA in the Third World? William J. Bifano, Manager of the Photovoltaic Project Office of NASA Lewis explains:

"For photovoltaic-produced electricity to become a major factor in the energy arsenal, private industry must produce solar cell and ancillary equipment in high volume. Only through advanced technology and mass production techniques will the cost of photovoltaic power be reduced to the point where this energy can help meet future energy needs.

"Right now, photovoltaic electricity is cost-effective only in

remote areas where it doesn't compete with less expensive utility-produced electric power.

"Besides being in dire need of refrigeration, light and power, the millions of isolated villages in developing countries represent a potentially vast market for photovoltaic systems ... one that could lead us into the age of mass-produced photovoltaic hardware."

Bifano adds that the experimental solar cell systems will supply electricity at sites generally requiring less than 6,000 kilowatt hours annually. Such applications now depend on conventional diesel-electric systems, which are expensive owing to three factors: high fuel costs, operation of the diesel engine below its capacity, where the unit is less efficient, and high maintenance and repair costs.

As a result, the cost of electricity often approaches KShs. 25 kilowatt-hour or more, about the same as solar cell derived electricity today, assuming life-cycle costing.

## WITCHCRAFT SAID TO RETARD DISTRICT'S PROGRESS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

A COAST witchdoctor, Mr. Tsuma Washe "Kajiwe", has vowed to wipe out witchcraft which he said, was retarding progress in Kwale district.

In a signed statement to *The Standard* copied to the Kwale District Commissioner, the District Officer for southern division and the O.C.P.D., Mr. Kajiwe named three witchdoctors he "arrested" in an operation he started in December 1981.

He said he had the charms and other things the witchdoctors, been using in their practice".

"I am against the practice of witchcraft and I am out to wipe it out completely with the co-operation of the authorities", Mr. Kajiwe said.

He claimed that schools in Diani, Ukunda and Tiwi locations of Kwale had shown no progress compared to other schools elsewhere in the country.

"Witchdoctors in the area have special committees who see to it that any development efforts in the area are not accomplished", Mr. Kajiwe alleged.

Mr. Kajiwe was on January 7, 1980 declared by the District Magistrate in Mombasa as an expert witness in witchcraft cases in Coast Province and Kitui District in Eastern Province.

He said he had travelled in many parts of the country unearthing witchdoctors.

He said he was not practising witchcraft himself.

## HARAMBEE MEETINGS BAN IN NANDI IS ENDED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

A BAN imposed on Harambee meetings in Nandi District due to the recent tribal clashes has now been lifted and leaders have been told to organise more funds drives this year.

Announcing the lifting of the ban, Nandi District Commissioner, Mr. James Ndegwa assured wananchi at a Harambee meeting in aid of Kibirisang Health Centre there were no more tribal differences in the area.

The Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Henry Kosgey, who was the guest of honour at the function, helped raise Shs. 63,325.90. The D.C. donated Shs. 800 while Mr. Kosgey gave Shs. 20,000 from himself and friends.

Addressing wananchi, Mr. Kosgey, who is also the area M.P., thanked Tinderet people for not involving themselves in the recent tribal clashes in the district.

He called on all the people living along borders in various districts to be peaceful to avoid tarnishing the good name of this nation. He termed the recent Kapkangani incident as "shameful".

The Minister earlier was told that the project required Shs. 200,000. Wananchi contributed Shs. 23,000 and the Kapsabet Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Bewit, pledged to help with materials worth Shs. 46,000.

•Youth going abroad for further studies have been reminded that their parents, friends and Government sacrifice the little they have for their betterment by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water Development, Mr. Joab Omino, during a fund-raising meeting in aid of John Oduor Amayo, the son of the chairman of South Nyanza Sugar Company, Mr. Okiki Amayo, who is proceeding for further studies to the United States.

Mr. Omino urged the youth of this country to go abroad and study courses relevant to the needs of the country. Over Shs. 80,000 was collected with Mr. Omino donating Shs. 26,000 including Shs. 10,000 from President Daniel arap Moi.

•Harambee funds drive in aid of Onyinyo Primary School in Migori town that was scheduled to take place on January 9 was put off to April.

This was announced by a Migori engineering manager with International Computers, Mr. Owino Achola, who was to be the guest of honour.

CSO: 4700/703



# RISING FOOD COSTS AFFECT HOUSEHOLDERS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 8 Jan 82 p 32

[Text]

THE year has begun badly for households due to the recent price increases on most foodstuffs and other household consumer goods. A cursory examination indicates that Kenyans have, over the years, become accustomed to unexpected price increases on foodstuffs, but the impact on their spending incomes remains painful all the same. With only few exceptions the prices of all foodstuffs have gone up compelling families to spend more on keeping themselves fed.

The price of sugar, which virtually everybody has been expecting to rise, finally rose by more than a quarter of the previous price, while that of milk rose by almost half. With the more recent increase in the price of tealeaves, the morning cup of tea, which many are accustomed to, has become quite expensive. Add to that the higher prices for meat and cooking fats and eating becomes a habit that many will find increasingly hard to afford, yet they must eat. Later in the year, the prices for maize meal and wheat flour are expected to rise following the award of higher producer prices to maize and wheat farmers by the president last Jamhuri Day. Rice is another matter altogether. Even with the higher prices, announced

at the same time as the price of sugar went up, rice is still a commodity hard to come by.

Just as it is obvious that households will spend more on food this year, the impact of the higher food prices on the rate of inflation in the country is equally unmistakable. The only way to go is up. Already the rate of inflation is understood to be hovering around 18 per cent in comparison to its level at the end of 1980. Higher food prices are not alone to blame for the rising rate of inflation. The devaluation of the Kenya shilling has been a prime factor. But the effect on the consumer price index of the recent price increases has given inflation a surge on its upward trend such that it will be hardly surprising if inflation rises to over 20 per cent by the end of this year.

Periodic price increases, which Kenyans call "mini budgets", are eroding the faith that used to be placed in the government's annual budget of expenditure and revenue, when price increases of various products are normally announced. Many observers wonder why price increases which should have been foreseeable seven months ago, at the time of the budget, were not announced then. ■

BILINGUAL INCOME TAX RETURN FORM PLANNED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Government is looking into the possibility of introducing a bilingual income tax return form in both English and Kiswahili to assist the wananchi to fill out a simplified form.

This was said yesterday by the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who further added that the anticipated bilingual form would enable the wananchi to complete returns duly so as to have a proper assessment from the Income Tax Department.

Mr. Kibaki, who was addressing members of the Othaya Divisional Development Committee at the area D.O.'s office, also said that tax evasion was now impossible for those whose incomes were above taxable margins.

He assured coffee farmers in Othaya that the new commission appointed by the Government to run their societies would follow the committee's recommendations. He added that cases of misappropriated funds would be taken to court.

He castigated rumour-mongers and evil-minded individuals who went round inciting farmers not to pick coffee because by claiming that the former committee had mismanaged the society with the aim of enriching themselves.

The Vice-President assured the farmers that the commission was the most appropriate instrument for clearing the mess before a new committee was elected as recommended by members.

He said that farmers would have themselves to blame if they neglected picking their coffee beans since this would amount to a loss of income to the individual coffee farmer.

Speaking on the development of the area, Mr. Kibaki said that half the population of Othaya constituency would be supplied with piped water in their homes by the end of June, this year, while the other half would enjoy similar facilities in the near future.

Mr. Kibaki noted that tea factories would benefit from the already negotiated loans meant for both the construction of tea factories as well as tarmac roads

leading to the factories. Other feeder roads will be up-graded depending on availability of finances, he said.

He said that electricity could be tapped by individuals for domestic use from power lines leading to these factories.

The meeting unanimously decided to hold three major harambee fund-raising campaigns in aid of various development projects in the constituency.

CSO: 4700/703

## FARMERS WANT MORE INCENTIVES, HIGHER PRICES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] KENYA is still basically an agricultural country and, according to the Government, farming must continue to play the leading role in the country's development so that eventually all the nation's food requirements are met from domestic production.

In addition, the Government wants to see the agricultural sector continuing to generate foreign exchange earnings to pay for oil, capital equipment and other imports and, at the same time, offering new jobs for the rapidly growing labour force.

Farmers will, of course, expect suitable incentives to enable them to produce sufficient food to feed the nation and earn it money.

Farmers want profitable prices that are revised regularly and in advance to the planting season, and a satisfactory agricultural credit system that takes account of all the circumstances surrounding the farmer, including the natural hazards to ensure that farmers are provided with adequate loans for efficient farm management.

In addition farmers expect that the incentives available out of a national food policy will include subsidies such as diesel rebate, lower tractor hire charges, cheaper fertilisers, pesticides, machinery and spares and a lower level of taxation.

Farmers would also want to see that agricultural inputs are available as and when needed and at reasonable distances from the areas where farms are situated.

After the production of food, farmers want to get it to the market easily and reasonably

quickly. This calls for the opening of more access roads to all areas that are poorly provided with a road network.

It also means improving more rural roads to satisfactory standards to make them useable throughout the year by the application of murrum, effective drainage, more and better bridges, regular grading and efficient supervision of road maintenance workers.

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THE most important development towards self-sufficiency in food production in the country last year was the publication of the National Food Policy Paper by the Ministry of Agriculture in May.

The Government tabled the Paper in Parliament and since it was felt that the problems and opportunities addressed in the Paper were too important to the future of the country to be tackled only in Parliament, the Government sought to broaden public discussion.

As the first step in that direction, the Government organised a high-level national seminar at the Kenya Institute of Administration attended by top officials from Government Ministries, representatives of food related parastatals, observers from multilateral donor agencies and Members of Parliament.

The seminar refined the definition of self-sufficiency in food production. Their recommendation was that broad self-sufficiency did not mean absolute self-sufficiency in every food crop.

Rather it was interpreted as ensuring that Kenya was self-reliant in feeding its population and that it did not have to depend on others for its basic food supply.

The fact that Kenya's farmers are knowledgeable and respond

to economic incentives was acknowledged and it was recommended that the Government promote price policies that ensure both agricultural inputs are reasonably priced and farm production is purchased at prices that offer real incentives to produce more.

While the debate on National Food Policy continued in Parliament, the Government organised provincial workshops on increasing food production throughout the country.

The workshops were aimed at examining critically at provincial level the policies and programmes for improving food production and the marketing systems to ensure that they were adequate to meet the expected changes over the remainder of the decade.

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SINCE food production is not only confined to tilling the land, livestock farmers have urged the Government, during the past year, to allocate more money to reduce livestock diseases.

Livestock farmers have suggested that there should be a clear policy of managing dips efficiently throughout the country and that the Government should provide free foot and mouth vaccination and make it compulsory to all farmers.

There is also a need in the country to establish efficient tests of all drugs used to control and cure livestock diseases and the standardisation of veterinary charges to the farmer limited to what farmers can afford.

As agriculture continues to play the leading role in the country's development, we shall also continue to highlight, this year, the achievements and the failures, the certainties and the problems and, generally, the good and the bad in the world of farming.

## SOME CONTRACTORS FAULTED FOR NON-FULFILLMENT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Unfulfilled Contracts"]

[Text]

IT IS a matter of serious concern that some contractors who have been awarded tenders to construct health centres and other projects in North-Eastern Province are absconding without completing their work.

The area P.C., Mr. Benson Kaaria, said there were a number of projects which had been abandoned by contractors, including the Takaba dispensary which was started in 1979. This must be a source of frustration, not only to the provincial administration but also for the people of the area who badly need such facilities.

It is accepted that carrying out projects in North-Eastern Province is not the easiest of tasks, considering the remoteness of the area and the harsh climatic conditions. But these points are clearly taken into account when the projects are costed and the contractors are compensated accordingly.

There are also provisions in the tender procedure which give the contractors protection and compensation if the weather conditions deteriorate to the extent that work cannot proceed for some given period. These provisions do not, however, include abandonment of projects. This is a clear case of breach of contract.

Reasons obviously exist why a situation like this has developed, but none of them will absolve the contractors from blame. One of them might be that due to the remoteness of the area, supervision of projects by the Ministry of Works and the architects responsible is not all that regular. Contractors therefore feel that they can get away without doing a proper job.

If that is the case, the appeal by Mr. Kaaria to the Ministry of Works to take stern measures against contractors who were retarding the development of the province is timely.

At the same time, the ministry should also listen to Mr. Kaaria's suggestion that they give preference to contractors who have satisfactorily undertaken projects in the province before and who are therefore experienced with the local conditions.

Another reason why contractors abandon such projects is because of greed. It is known that some undertake a number of projects for which they do not have the necessary resources and therefore end up performing them badly. It is an easy temptation to opt to neglect the ones in North-Eastern Province, since not too many people will come to learn about it.

Such an attitude runs contrary to government strategy in the development of the country. Areas like the North-Eastern were previously almost completely neglected by the colonial government. In many respects they are the areas of the highest priority when it comes to providing of educational, health and other social welfare facilities.

If contractors are not going to complete the projects they have tendered for in time, this will frustrate the government's determination to harmonise development on a national basis. They are doing a great disservice to the people of the area.

Those contractors who have failed to satisfactorily complete projects in these remote areas should be blacklisted with regard to all future public projects. They should not be allowed to get away with such irresponsibility.

CSO: 4700/703



## BRIEFS

NO FLOUR SHORTAGE--The manager of the Atta Milling Company in Mombasa has said enough wheat flour and maize meal was being produced to cater for Mombasa and the surrounding districts. Speaking to the K.N.A. in his office, Mr. Ansar Ul Haq said, however, that the recent power failure at the Coast had affected production substantially, but said this week the situation would be back to normal. He commended the local administration for providing a machinery which ensured that all wananchi got their flour requirements. Mr. Ul Haq said his firm worked tirelessly over the Christmas holiday to ensure that wananchi were well served. He said the possibility of a wheat flour shortage was not anticipated. Atta Millers produce 5,000 bags of wheat flour per day on average, he said. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Jan 82 p 9]

SECTS BAN PLEA--Religious sects which prohibit medical care should be banned, Meru County Council Chairman, Coun. E. Njue, has said. Speaking at the official opening of a dispensary in Abogeta location of Meru District at the weekend, Coun. Njue praised the local people for building the M'Kiama P.C.E.A. dispensary at a cost of more than Shs. 50,000. He expressed concern over the behaviour of some religious sects which preached against medical treatment. He appealed to wananchi not to follow teachings of some misleading sects and warned them to stop consulting witch-doctors. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jan 82 p 5]

END TO RATIONING--Rationing of essential commodities which has been in force at the Garissa Government store ended on Thursday when the area D.C., Mr. Simon George Tetu, relinquished and delegated the authority to the management of Maize and Cereals Board at the depot. Disclosing this to K.N.A., Mr. Tetu said there was plenty of foodstuff at the store to enable wholesalers to buy as much as they need, adding that "the door is now open to the traders to buy direct without permit previously issued by the D.C.'s office. The D.C. said: "In view of the improved production level and services at the main store, the Garissa depot will now have enough foodstuffs to suffice wholesalers' demand and eventually the consumers". Mr. Tetu assured the traders that suppliers will be constant and cautioned the wholesalers to refrain from diverting or exporting the food to other areas, and to avoid smuggling. The store will open its doors from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. to cater for all traders in the district, he said. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 5]

SPEEDED-UP HOMEGUARD TRAINING--Salama location councilor Yusuf Nagaye Gamo has appealed to the Government to speed up the training of homeguards and protect the

wananchi from armed bandits. Coun. Gamo cited a recent incident when three cattle dealers Mr. Mohammed Abdi Farrar, Hassan Abdi Farrah and Haji Abdi Kunu were robbed of Shs. 40,000 near Kotile at the Tana/Garissa border where they had gone to buy cattle. "Armed bandits have become a threat to wananchi and their property and I appeal to the government to speed up the training of homeguards who were recruited last year so as to restore confidence to wananchi", he said. Meanwhile, Coun. Gamo has thanked the district trade officer Mr. Ndaba for assisting traders to acquire loans. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 2]

EEC RICE LOAN--The M.P. for Nyando, Mr. Onyango Midika, has thanked the European Economic Commission (E.E.C.) for the grant of Shs. 50 million for the expansion of rice schemes in Kano Plains in Kisumu District. Mr. Midika was conducting a fund-raising meeting at Masogo market. The M.P. said the farmers in the area had resolved not to sell their unthreshed rice (paddy) to Mwea Rice Factory and needed their own factory. A total of Shs. 251,543/70 was realised. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 5]

CDC RANCHING LOAN--Kenya will soon sign a Shs. 22 million loan agreement with the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) for the expansion of a major cattle ranching scheme in Kilifi district. C.D.C.'s general manager, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, said the scheme, the first C.D.C. venture in massive beef farming in Kenya, would accommodate more than 10,000 steer in an area covering 100,000 hectares along the Galana River. Sir Meinertzhagen accompanied by C.D.C.'s regional controller for East Africa, Mr. M. A. Boyd, had paid a courtesy call on the managing director of Agricultural Development Corporation (A.D.C.), Mr. E. J. M'Rabu, at his office in Development House, Nairobi, when this was disclosed. He said the scheme would create jobs and bring to more than Shs. 75 million total C.D.C. investment in Kenya. C.D.C. has also invested in agricultural estates and smallholder schemes in tea, sugar and mortgage finance for new housing projects. Mr. M'Rabu said co-operatives running ranching schemes were finding it difficult to manage them because ranching technology was relatively new in Kenya. Thanking C.D.C. for its financial assistance in Kenya, Mr. M'Rabu said his corporation would do its best to feed the nation. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 5]

WORKSHOP ON HOUSING--Senior Government housing officials from Nigeria, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Ghana are convening in Nairobi today for a three-week workshop on housing development. The workshop is a follow-up of a similar one that the same officials attended for four months in Belgium in 1980 and is organised by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) in conjunction with the Belgian Government and the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. It will provide an opportunity for the participants to exchange experiences on housing development through case studies since they returned to their respective countries in December, 1980. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Jan 82 p 5]

FORMAL SCHOOLING FOR MUSLIMS--HOLA--Muslims in Kinakomba location, southern division of Tana River District, have been urged to send all their children to school for formal education instead of restricting them to religious education. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 9]

KENYAN CHILDREN'S LIKES--Some of Nairobi's top marketing executives came out from behind their desks to engage in an unusual piece of market research--finding out what turns Kenyan children on. The answer, they reported in a state of complete exhaustion afterwards, is "popcorn, chewing gum, peanuts and bubble gum, Coca-Cola, ginger beer and Canada Dry"--plus a good movie and lots of other goodies. The kids, a random sample of 300 picked from four Nairobi children's homes and from the homes of Marketing Society of Kenya members, were enjoying the annual Marketing Society's Christmas children's treat. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 8]

SHS. 6M FOR FARMERS--The Government is spending about Shs. 6 million to compensate Magarini Settlement farmers for the property they lost to other settlers when the area was demarcated after the launching of the multimillion Magarini Settlement Scheme. The compensation exercise has started but the number of farmers who have so far benefited from the scheme was not available when K.N.A. contacted the settlement office on Monday. Meanwhile the area D.O., Mr. Jackson Mbugua has urged the settlers in the scheme to intensify soil conservation by digging more trenches and planting trees. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Dec 81 p 9]

MIRAA TRADE OPENED--The controversial "miraa" wholesale business has been declared open to members of the public in Mandera district. North Eastern P.C., Mr. Benson Kaaria, declared the "miraa" trade open yesterday while speaking to leaders meeting in Mandera Town. Mr. Kaaria said the administration had handed over responsibility of issuing "miraa" licences to the clerk to the Mandera County Council. The P.C. urged the leaders from the district who included an Assistant Minister for Industry, Mr. Mohamed Sheikh Aden to make joint inspection tours of all development projects in the district. He said the local leaders and heads of departments should as reveal needy projects to improve them this year after such tours. He thanked the people of Mandera district for helping security officers recover (300) illegal rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition last year, adding that the same co-operation should be extended this year. The Assistant Minister, Mr. Aden said the P.C. had opened a new chapter of development in the district which would bring closer relations between civil servants and the local leaders. Mandeara D.C., Mr. R. O. Ondieki disclosed that Shs. 710,000 had been raised towards the Shs. 3 million primary schools harambee drive currently going on in the district. Mr. Ondieki gave a brief review of development activities in the district in 1981 and noted that emphasis had been laid on looking for alternative ways of livelihood apart from nomadic way of life. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Jan 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/703

RATSIRAKA RECEIVES FRENCH ADVISER PENNE

AB111610 Paris AFP in French 1343 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 11 Feb (AFP)--Malagasy head of state Didier Ratsiraka received Guy Penne--President Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs--on Thursday morning in Antananarivo. Mr Penne arrived on Wednesday afternoon for a 72-hour visit to Madagascar.

In a short speech to welcome Mr Penne, who was accompanied by Paul Blanc, French ambassador to Madagascar, President Ratsiraka advised his host to fly over the Diego Suarez base--north of Madagascar--in order to see for himself that it is neither in the hands of the Soviets nor those of the Americans, contrary to allegations by certain media.

The Malagasy president also described the visit as useful to pursue the contacts he had last year with President Mitterrand. He also requested Mr Penne to convey his sincere gratitude to Mr Mitterrand for France's aid to Madagascar, particularly for France's urgent aid to his country to enable it to face the serious economic and social situation resulting from the catastrophic floods which continue to hit the entire country.

For his part, Mr Penne stated that France's aid to the third world countries was unconditional, adding that the aid to Madagascar was necessary in view of the long-standing and important ties between them.

Recalling the consequences of the recent floods in Madagascar, the adviser for African and Malagasy affairs announced to President Ratsiraka that France will give Madagascar an aid of fr 500,000 worth of drugs, 5,000 tons of cereals and fr 5,000 from the aid and cooperation fund to rehabilitate damaged roads, dams and bridges.

Mr Penne, who will tour several regions in Madagascar, will hold a news conference on Saturday afternoon before leaving for Paris.

CSO: 4719/543



## BRIEFS

BRITISH, FRENCH AIRLINES--At least two airlines are expected to fly to Europe from Malawi when Kamuzu International Airport opens for international flights, it was learned this week. They are British Airways, which suspended direct flights from Blantyre to London last year when the VC10 aircraft was taken out of service, and the French airline UTA. Malawi and France signed an air services agreement on Wednesday. No date has been given so far for the opening of the airport to international traffic, however. The British Airways service is expected to be via East Africa. UTA will probably operate via the West Coast and Central Africa. Speaking at the signing ceremony in Lilongwe, the French Ambassador to Malawi described the development of the new airport as "a symbol of the exemplary success of Malawi's development." He added that it would be a milestone on the way to fruitful and reciprocal co-operation between France and Malawi. The Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. E. B. Muluzi, said the agreement marked an important step in Malawi's efforts to strengthen its transport links with the outside world. Malawi was entering a new era in the field of transport. Mr. Muluzi added that he hoped UTA would start cargo services from Malawi as soon as the airline had finalised commercial and operational arrangements with Air Malawi. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 23-29 Jan 82 pp 1, 2]

CONTAINER TRAFFIC INCREASE--The use of shipping containers for Malawi's imports and exports is soaring. A second container terminal came into operation in Blantyre last month to supplement the huge storage complex opened four years ago in the industrial sites. And at the beginning of January Lilongwe's first commercial container terminal and warehouse started full operations after an initial test period. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of Malawi's exports and 50 per cent of the country's imports are now shipped in the giant 6 metre containers. Shipping lines operating to Beira and Nacala are following the world-wide trend towards containerisation--a trend that is in Malawi's interests as the containers minimise damage, prevent pilferage and are easier to handle by both rail, road and sea to final destinations. According to Mr. D.K. Chapman, general manager of AMI Rennie Press, the new Lilongwe terminal will have an initial capacity of 120 containers. It will greatly ease the movement of tobacco exports from the Central Region by providing full container facilities in Lilongwe. With the new tobacco auction floors opened in Lilongwe two years ago and two major tobacco processing companies operating there, the Capital has become a major tobacco centre. Tobacco is Malawi's chief foreign exchange earner and the majority is exported in containers. Mr. Chapman said the terminal will also help ease transportation of other exports and imports from and to the region. It is also hoped that the terminal will



handle Zambian transit traffic until the railway line is connected to Chipata. The first stage of the terminal has cost about K450,000 but when finally completed the company intends spending in excess of K1 million on the project. With additional equipment, Mr. Chapman said, the Lilongwe terminal could handle 370 containers--250 empties and 120 full. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 23-29 Jan 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/699

## FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CHAD, WESTERN SAHARA

AB161842 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Relations between Bamako and Paris are excellent. This is what Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, said yesterday evening. He also announced the forthcoming conference of Malian ambassadors, a conference which will be solemnly opened by the head of state. Mr Beye, who spoke to MALI NEWS yesterday evening, also discussed two burning issues in Africa, that is, the Western Sahara and Chad. He discussed first of all the issue of the Western Sahara. Mali, which is a member of the OAU Implementation Committee, participated in the recent Nairobi summit.

[Begin recording] [Beye] Since the Implementation Committee is clearly the responsibility of the whole OAU, it must not preoccupy itself with the views of either of the parties. The precise role of the Implementation Committee is to bring together the views of both parties. It is obvious that in order to obtain a ceasefire or an agreement, both parties must be involved. What I can do is to repeat what the current OAU chairman said while closing the summit in the presence of your colleagues, your journalists and in the presence of [word indistinct] as well. When you asked him: What about the parties, he replied, everyone knows them and I think you will agree with me.

[Question] It appears that after each summit, some shout victory while others lament their defeat. It appears the Moroccans are a little bit satisfied with this summit, with the Nairobi decisions, while the Polisario Front is not very happy.

[Answer] That is normal. There was Khartoum, there was Monrovia, there was Freetown and now we have just had Nairobi and before that there was Mauritius and Libreville. It is a difficult problem. The essential thing is to make progress and once more the essential thing is that the Saharan people must be given the right to self-determination in a free and regular manner and rest assured, the members of the Implementation Committee, in any case Mali, will see to it that the referendum is free and legal.

[Question] Very well, we know that this problem of the Western Sahara concerns Mali but not just Mali. Mr Minister, you have repeated this several times on Radio Mali. With regard to the Chadian problem this time, it appears that this problem remains ambiguous. After the minisummit, I would like your view since Mali is not a member of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad. It seems that Goukouni Oueddei,

who is the president of the government formed in accordance with the Lagos accords, is not happy with the decisions made on Chad. We learn that Zimbabwe has also taken a stand in favor of Goukouni Oueddei. What does Mali think of the OAU's decisions on Chad?

[Answer] I would like to say first of all that the Chadian problem concerns Mali as well. Do not forget that Chad is a member state of the Organization of Saharan States currently under the chairmanship of the Malian head of state and as you know, the next summit of this organization, which was scheduled for 1982, will be held in Nouakchott in March. Therefore, anything which affects Chad affects Mali and generally, anything which affects the African people affects Mali.

As you said, Mali is not a member of the permanent committee on the Chadian issue but this committee must report to the OAU, the continental organization. And let us not forget also that as Chad is a sovereign state, it is not under the trusteeship of the OAU and this is why Mali prefers to refer constantly to the Lagos accords and as we say: The Lagos accords forever; all the Lagos accords and nothing but the Lagos accords. Why do we say this? Because the Lagos accords had at least one merit in that they convened all the factions; therefore these accords reflected the concerns of the whole of the Chadian people.

Mali is interested only if the recent decisions reflect the concerns of all Chadians.

[Question] But Mr Minister, it is a decision that was made at a heads of state summit. It appears that the heads of state asked Goukouni Oueddei to negotiate with Hissein Habre; is this correct?

[Answer] Yes, I repeat that the OAU summit did not have the right to express Chad's self-determination rights for it. What is all the more important, I repeat, Chad is a sovereign state. It is not a protectorate of the OAU. A committee was created to help with reconciliation in Chad. Therefore, once more, the important thing was to make a decision in accordance with the unanimous will of all the children of Chad. It was therefore important to refer to the Lagos accords, which had the merit of representing the point of view of all the Chadian factions.

[Question] Very well, Mr Minister, may I infer from what you said that the official stand of Mali is the following: The Lagos accords, nothing but the Lagos accords, which set up the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] led by Goukouni Oueddei and that Mali disapproves of the outcome of the Nairobi summit?

[Answer] Mali has not been informed of the results of the Nairobi summit. It is waiting for an official report on the summit, as is normal. It is clear that during the next summit of the organization, or even if the permanent committee considers it urgent to hold an extraordinary summit, Mali will not be able to declare its stand without first seeing the decisions, without receiving a report on the decisions. We cannot base our declarations on press statements. Since we did not attend the summit, we are waiting for the report which must be sent us. But I can say right now that for Mali it is the Lagos accords, all the Lagos accords and nothing but the Lagos accords and one can say, with regard to the Lagos accords, that the GUNT was to have ended its role in February 1981. This date could have been respected but you know of the events which prevented it from being respected--an event for which the GUNT was not responsible.

[Question] Mr Minister, I know that you and President Moussa Traore as well as Malian foreign policy favor what you always call the "theory of effectiveness," that is, that Mali does not recognize governments but Mali recognizes states. Therefore, in the case of the GUNT, do we recognize the GUNT or do we recognize the Chadian state?

[Answer] No, as you said Mali has always recognized states and we work with the governments which head these states. It was all these factions which together set up the GUNT. Under the Lagos accords--the GUNT was the outcome of the Lagos accords--all the Chadian factions set up the GUNT. Therefore, until it is proved otherwise, until it receives an official report, Mali will continue to recognize the legitimacy of the GUNT. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/549

## BRIEFS

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT--The French minister of cooperation and development will visit Mali for the first time from 4-8 March. During his stay, Jean-Pierre Cot will visit the fourth region and will cochair with Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, the session of the Franco-Malian Joint High Commission. [Text] [AB161554 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Feb 82]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Four new ambassadors accredited to Mali today presented their credentials to the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore. They are: Nesip Kaci of Albania, Un-Kim Pong of Korea, Alain Reiz of Belgium and Iran Viesar of Turkey. [AB141228 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 12 Feb 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation returned from Nairobi yesterday evening. Alioune Blondin Beye had represented Gen Moussa Traore at the OAU permanent committee meeting on Western Sahara held in the Kenyan capital. [Text] [AB141337 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Feb 82]

SUBURB EXPERIENCES GOLD RUSH--Bamako, Mali, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Bamako suburb of Djikoni has become a gold-rush town, complete with a crime wave, following a report of gold being found in the River Niger. In the 5 days since the rumors were confirmed hordes of prospectors have come long distances to pan for gold, stretching along both banks of the river throughout the capital and causing the local press to warn of the dangers. The newspaper L'ESSOR said that pollution of the river by prospectors threatened to bring water-borne diseases, while an upsurge in banditry was worrying residents of Djikoni. Calling for an increased police presence, the paper warned that the predictable disillusion of these new immigrants risks breaking out in revolt and acts prejudicial to honest people who are already suffering too much. [Text] [AB131244 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 13 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/726



## BRIEFS

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED--Port Louis (Mauritius), 15 Feb (AFP)--Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, the governor general of Mauritius, officially announced on Monday that legislative elections will take place in Mauritius on Friday, 11 June. [Text] [AB151001 Paris AFP in French 0945 GMT 15 Feb 82] Port Louis, 15 Feb (AFP)--Nine parties will be in the running in the legislative elections to be held in June and announced on Monday by the island's governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay. Altogether, 70 deputies are to be elected in the 21 precincts that make up the country, Rodringues Island being attached to the island of Mauritius. The outgoing government is headed by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgool who is now 82 years old. The nine parties that will vie for the votes of the electorate are: The Workers Party--which led the country to independence in 1968, the Mauritian Social-Democratic Party, the Muslim Action Committee, the Mauritian Militant Movement, the Mauritian Socialist Party, the Mauritian Democratic Union, the Rally for Progress and Liberty and the Mauritian Islamic Party. [Text] [AB151228 Paris AFP in French 1147 GMT 15 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/548

U.S. ACCUSED OF PROVIDING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 5

[Commentary by E. Hipolito]

[Text] Through its Defense Department, the U.S. Government has announced its intention to manufacture more chemical and bacteriological weapons. In a few years, the military program will cost billions of dollars, will strengthen the existing potential for aggression and will in no way contribute to the cause of peace.

This decision is in profound contrast to the position adopted by various countries regarding the need to eliminate the possibility of any threat to the survival of mankind. There is a unanimous outcry that weapons of this kind must be outlawed and their use prohibited.

Disregarding this desire for pacification, the leaders in Washington have chosen to embark on the dangerous path of confrontation, shunning all proposals for discussion that would actually lead to the signing of an accord. On the contrary, they have undermined all initiatives to this end. This attitude has been very specifically demonstrated.

This is not the first time, for example, that the use of chemical weapons in El Salvador has been reported. Last year, the guerrillas of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] confirmed that the dictatorial regime of Napoleon Duarte had launched devices of various types against defenseless populations, in a demonstration of almost unimaginable cruelty.

There is also recourse to bacteriological warfare, as in the attacks on hundreds of refugees who were trying desperately to cross the border into Honduras.

There are many and repeated examples indicating that the aggression knows no bounds, nor is it restricted to localized conflict, as a temporary expedient to weight the scales.

The use of such an arsenal in El Salvador is a clear indication of the type of aid which the U.S. Government is offering its allies for the resolution of essentially social conflicts. It also explains why every offer of negotiation to curb the arms race has been sabotaged. Further, it is an admission that, to survive, capitalism must resort to force--brute or refined--as the only way to regulate relations among men.

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CSO: 4742/191

INCREASED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] In 1981 the nation's industrial sector produced more with fewer imported raw materials than in 1980, which means a growth in industrial activity, reported Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy, in his closing address to the General Advisory Council of the MIE [Ministry of Industry and Energy], which ended yesterday in the nation's capital.

Speaking at the closing session, the minister said this demonstrates a positive trend in the development of the country's industry.

After congratulating some sectors for their dedication in the performance of their tasks, Branco affirmed that we are still far from producing enough to meet the needs foreseen in the plan and at the required level of quality.

He added that this growth shows us how much is still required, how much responsibility and dedication will be required of the industrial workers in 1982 and thereafter, in the all-out war against hunger, poverty and nakedness, for the well-being and prosperity of the people.

Branco also noted cases of internal problems in some management units, which have contributed greatly to the failure to implement the plans. He said external factors prevented the sectors from achieving the outlined goals, which means that many hours of work and tons of production have been lost. This would not be the case if they had introduced timely corrective measures to get back on schedule.

To strengthen the direction of some management units and to insure the proper function of the various industrial sectors, Minister Branco announced the appointment of some directors and department chiefs.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants in the council meeting contributed 6,050 meticals to assist in the organization of the Fourth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4742/191

STATE ENTERPRISES MAIN SOURCE OF REVENUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "In the near future, our state enterprises will be the main source of revenues for the state budget. Their profits will assume a larger role than taxes in the revenues which the state needs to finance the great investments required to improve the living standard of the people," a high official of the Finance Ministry assured our news team.

From 1980 to 1982, government expenditures on education rose by over 63 percent, and by over 37 percent for health. "Government spending has increased significantly in areas vital to the life of the people and will increase even further, as will investments in economic development. This was the purpose of this revolution. In 1981, the profits of the state enterprises already represented about 18 percent of the budget revenues," the same source said, adding:

"This 18 percent is quite significant, considering that our state companies are still in a phase of consolidation. Actions are underway to make them even more profitable. This prospect, combined with an austerity effort in all sectors, insures that the economic and social projects will be carried out without prejudice to the basic aspects of the life of the people."

He said that a basic policy principle of the finance sector has been to obtain enough revenues to carry out the economic and social development of the country without jeopardizing essential aspects of the life of the people.

"This can be seen very clearly, if we compare what goes on in capitalist countries--and even what used to go on in colonial times here in Mozambique--with the situation today: health and education are free, and prices on a broad range of essential goods are controlled, among other aspects," he said.

Regarding education, he stressed that "not only is it free, but it is radically improved." As an illustration, he said that 2,351,000 contos were spent on this sector in 1980; 2,687,000 contos were spent in 1981; and 3,836,000 contos will be spent in 1982.

In the health sector, the figures for these years are, respectively, 1,484,000 contos, 1,891,000 contos and 2,366,000 contos.

"These large increases not only reflect an expansion of services, through more schools and hospitals, but also improvement in the quality of these services, particularly evident with the introduction of the National Educational System," he added.

In the allocation of revenues, either tax revenues or the profits of the state enterprises, he also noted "the subsidies granted by the government to prevent large increases in the price of such essential products as bread, corn, rice, potatoes, onions and meat.

"In 1981, for example, about 1.5 million contos were used for this purpose.

"Also, the increase in the price of petroleum on the international market has not been accompanied by corresponding increases in the domestic price."

This factor was emphasized during the proceedings of the last session of the People's Assembly. It was noted that the price of petroleum on the international market had risen 1,500 percent in the last 8 years, along with other large price increases on "manufactured products that are still taxing our economy."

Finally, the Finance Ministry source stressed that "it is to deal with this combination of factors and to insure a better standard of living for the people that some taxes have been increased.

"Government spending will continue to increase in the next few years in order to carry out the great development projects for the decade. However, the profits of the state enterprises should provide the major part of the revenues. Each enterprise must be aware of the responsibility to generate revenues if the nation's economic and social conditions are to be effectively improved," the high official said.

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CSO: 4742/191



WAGE-PRODUCTIVITY RELATIONSHIP DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] "Wages in the People's Republic of Mozambique should not be something static; they should be dynamic and should increase according to production and productivity," Jose Nascimento, national director of the wage and labor organization, declared yesterday during a seminar explaining the decisions and methodology of his agency.

Nascimento was speaking on the topic "Organization of Wages." He began by describing labor relations in the capitalist-colonial era, stating that wages then represented the price of manpower and varied according to the law of supply and demand.

"In our society, work is a duty and a right of every citizen, and the goods produced belong to the people. Hence labor is not bought or sold; rather, wages are an incentive to increase production and productivity," the speaker added.

Describing the anarchical wage situation in our country, he said that wages rose by 250 percent from 1972 to 1979 and, because production did not keep pace with this increase, an inflationary situation was created, with all its consequences--lines, speculation, blackmarketing and so on.

"To curb this escalation and to regulate the existing wage system, Decree 4/80 was drafted to establish the necessary principles for implementation of the wage policy," the official added.

The speaker vehemently condemned some companies for making excessive use of overtime to get around Decree 4/80. He pointed out that "chiefs and directors of companies should not receive overtime pay."

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CSO: 4742/191

FDJ SUPPORT FOR MOATIZE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] The National Technical School of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] is a center where young people are acquiring the basic knowledge to participate in the development of the coal mining industry. At the end of this year, metalworkers and construction foremen will emerge, ready to take part in the construction of housing for the miners of CARBMOC [CARBOMOC--Mozambique National Coal Co], we learned from Venancio Malo, the school's director.

Founded in 1980, the teaching institution is located in Moatize, Tete Province. Last year it was attended by about 100 young men, divided into first- and second-year students, and 90 percent of them completed the year satisfactorily.

The OJM National Technical School is one of the fruits of the friendship and cooperation between this mass democratic organization and the Free German Youth [FDJ] of the GDR. The OJM is carrying out one of the important tasks assigned to it by the party; namely, to train cadres for the nation's economic and social development.

The school operates with the support of FDJ brigade members who are working there as docents, pursuant to the solidarity and cooperation accords signed between the two youth organizations in early 1978.

The OJM is responsible for organizing the school, while the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons provides the financing and the Ministry of Education and Culture provides teachers and assists in instructional aspects.

How the School Was Born

In 1978, the first FDJ brigades arrived in our country to help build the first OJM training center.

The work was initiated in collaboration with a brigade of 20 young volunteers recruited in Tete Province. They built the first installations at the center, using some foundations of existing structures that were found abandoned there.

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CSO: 4742/191

CLERICAL ERROR CAUSED UNAVAILABILITY OF HOLIDAY TOYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Clerical errors prevented toys from reaching the public in time for the holidays, our reporters learned from Ernesto Bello, manager of Casa Coimbra, and Mario Tavares, administrator of Marta da Cruz and Tavares. This information was later confirmed by Abdul Mogne, commercial director of domestic operations of TRADIMEX.

"We ordered the toys on 30 December. The shipment came, and on the afternoon of 31 December we found clerical errors. On one hand we were billed for items that were not there and, on the other hand, we received too many items. For this reason, we had to cancel the purchase," Mario Tavares explained.

TRADIMEX director Mogne informed us that there really were accounting errors that had to be corrected.

According to Mogne, the original [factory] cartons were inaccurately labeled. "We had to open up all the boxes and count the contents, piece by piece, to see what was really in them," the director said.

He added that this called for a great effort so the toys could be distributed and offered for sale as quickly as possible.

"In that effort, it was natural that some clerical errors would occur as a result of all this intensive work," Mogne said speaking with our reporters.

On the other hand, the official stressed the honesty of the above-mentioned business establishments, because they detected the error and took steps to correct it.

From what we have been able to learn, the situation has returned to normal. It is known that Casa Coimbra and Marta da Cruz and Tavares, along with other specialty houses, are already making the merchandise available to the public.

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CSO: 4742/187

RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CONTINUE DESPITE LEGALITY OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Despite the directives left by State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa during his stay in Nampula, there has been no change in the status of the prisoners who have been awaiting trial for over a year. The situation was discovered by Teodato Hunguana, acting governor of Nampula, during his recent visit to the civil prison in this city.

During his visit to the Rex Prison Center, Hunguana found several violations of constitutional rights and duties, since a significant number of citizens have been held for over 2 years without trial.

According to the Radio Mozambique Provincial Station in Nampula, the most serious situation detected at the prison involved individuals who were arrested during the first phase of the Political and Organizational Offensive in 1980; the Provincial People's Court received very clear directives for the resolution of cases of this kind. He also informed them that a commission is to be named soon, comprising individuals from the department of Justice; the commission will review the status of the inmates, particularly of those who have been held on suspicion since 1980.

Among the 200 inmates of the Rex Prison Center in Nampula are individuals charged with murder, diversion of state funds, professional negligence, statutory rape and adultery. In most of these cases, no action has been taken for several years.

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CSO: 4742/187

OPEC, BRAZIL FINANCE MAVUNDZI COAL PROJECT STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, preliminary studies will be initiated to determine the technical, economic and financial feasibility of coal mining in the Mavundzi region, on the north shore of the Zambeze River in Tete Province.

Abdul Magud, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, signed a financial agreement for this project last Monday in Vienna.

According to the agreement, the OPEC Fund for International Development granted Mozambique a \$2.3 million loan. The project is being cofinanced by Brazil.

Brazil will help to finance the study and will also guarantee provision of technology and equipment.

A high official of the Bank of Mozambique said the cost of the project is estimated at \$5.4 million and that it will be initiated as soon as the financial machinery is in place, which is expected within a few weeks.

The economic and geological studies, which will take 14 months, will be conducted by a consortium of Brazilian state companies.

No Interest

The OPEC Fund loan is practically interest-free and payable in 20 years. It was requested by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] during a meeting of the African Development Bank held in May in Lome.

This is the fourth loan granted to Mozambique by the fund; the others were granted to finance the balance of payments.

At the signing ceremony, it was stressed that this was a matter of developing cooperation among countries of the so-called Third World.

Before traveling to Vienna to sign the agreement, Secretary Magud was in Lisbon, where he led the Mozambican delegation taking part in the Joint Portuguese-Mozambican Special Commission on Cahora Bassa.



## NACALA CONTAINER TERMINAL COMPLETION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Scheduled to go into operation next week, the container terminal at the Port of Nacala constitutes one of the measures adopted by the Mozambican authorities to adapt the port facilities to the new demands placed on the port-railway complex by all the "inland" traffic. The basic purpose of the project is to provide greater security and productivity in cargo handling. The portal crane alone, not including the civil construction, cost about 20 million meticals in foreign exchange.

According to a high official of the National Directorate of Ports and Railways of Mozambique, the decision to install this modern system for handling containerized cargo was a result of the rapidly growing volume of container cargo at the port.

"From an average of 140 containers a month in 1978, the Port of Nacala now handles an average of 1,000 containers in the same time period. This growth rate will be maintained in the next few years," he said.

The overhead traveling crane will facilitate the handling of almost all the cargo imported or exported by Malawi, for which Nacala is the principal international link, as it is for a significant portion of all the inland traffic in northern Mozambique.

Installation of the portal crane is part of the program to provide new infrastructures, in terms of equipment, as well as a new physical plan for the port area to adapt it to the new mode of shipment.

In the next few years, in addition to the growing volume of containerized cargo moving to or from Malawi, it is expected that most of the major Mozambican products passing through the port--tea, cotton, sisal, among others--will be containerized.

Installation of this modern system involved creation of a storage area of about 7,600 square meters, capable of receiving about 1,100 containers. These will be arranged in 11 rows, 33 containers long and 3 containers high.

Moving the containers by means of an overhead traveling crane instead of forklifts (as are still being used in Maputo and Beira) has several advantages, primarily the ability to store more containers (about 3 times as many) in the same amount of space.

In addition to this advantage, according to the same source, use of the portal crane to handle the containers affords greater safety and productivity and presents fewer maintenance problems than the use of forklifts. Unlike the forklifts, about 90 percent of the crane apparatus is powered by electricity, with little hydraulic gear.

The installation consists of a gantry riding on two tracks 31 meters apart; the crane itself is 52 meters long, and is capable of transverse and vertical movements.

All the civil construction, consisting mainly of two reinforced concrete foundation beams, 460 meters long, was performed by maintenance personnel at the Port of Nacala.

The source added that this construction entailed a significant effort by the workers, since the material means available to them did not meet the demands imposed by the size of the project. "This meant an organizational effort and a dedication to work that revealed a deep class sense," the source stressed.

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CSO: 4742/187

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

CANADIAN FOOD AID--Mozambique will receive another 7,500 tons of wheat from Canada. In addition to the previous donation of 5,600 tons provided in the food aid agreement signed between the two countries last November, according to a note from the National Directorate of International Cooperation. This additional aid, making a total of 13,100 tons of wheat, is provided in an amendment to the Food Aid Agreement signed yesterday morning by Mozambique and Canada. Lourenco Rodrigues, the national director of statistics, signed the agreement for Mozambique, and Robery Malaen, the Canadian ambassador to Mozambique, signed on behalf of Canada. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 2] 6362

PORTUGUESE MINING DELEGATION--A Portuguese delegation representing the Geology and Mining services arrived in Maputo yesterday afternoon. The delegation is in the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] to discuss an outline for bilateral cooperation in the geological and mining sector. It is led by Dr Alcides Pereira, general director of geology and mining services, and includes engineers Cunha Gouveia and Rabacal Martins, of the same services, and Engineer Avelar Barbosa, of the Portuguese Institute for Economic Cooperation. The visitors plan to visit some Mozambican areas where mining is being developed and will hold discussions with agencies specializing in this field in the RPM. The discussions will take up cartography, mineral research and mining, among other topics. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4742/191

SWAPO RADIO ATTACKS U.S. STANCE

EA161200 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Feb 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] We comment today on the threat to world peace and security:

The recent meeting of the World Peace Council, which took place in Aden, passed important resolutions and decisions to defuse the prevailing dangerous situation in the world, particularly in Southern Africa and the Middle East. These dangerous situations have been created by anti-peace forces of the NATO bloc who are now engaged in establishing and strengthening military bases and stepping up warmongering throughout the world.

In the first place, who are really threatening peace in Southern Africa and the Middle East? It is the Washington-Tel Aviv-Pretoria coalition that threatens the security, not only in these regions we have mentioned but globally as well. One of the first preoccupations of President Ronald Reagan after moving into the White House as leader of American imperialism in January last year was to confirm America's political, military and material support for the aggressive moves followed by racist South Africa and Zionist Israel, the regimes who are today practising the evil systems of apartheid, annexation of territories and use of naked brute force against the people in those two countries as well as their independent neighboring states.

Washington is today hypocritically placing herself as a serious partner on the negotiated settlement of the Namibian independence issue. For us Washington's concept for the independence of our country is not favorable at all. Instead of pursuing the UN decolonization plan for the territory as outlined in Resolution 435 of the Security Council, the Reagan administration wants to exchange the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists in the PRA [People's Republic of Angola]. This is ridiculous indeed and unacceptable.

In the first place, Angola is an independent sovereign state and has the right to invite any other state to assist her inside national reconstruction process or in case of any aggression as is the case right now. Thus, the Namibian issue is a colonial one and must be treated on those grounds. It is the direct responsibility of the UN and has nothing to do with the hegemonistic ambitions of the U.S. imperialism. Therefore, it is clear that Washington's move or counterforce against the national liberation movements is prompting the apartheid military junta in Pretoria to pursue an increasingly aggressive and dangerous policy in the entire region.

It is a fact that any flare-up in Southern Africa can undoubtedly place international security in jeopardy and yet there are forces that venture to play with fire in this highly dangerous zone. By vetoing the Security Council resolution demanding of Namibia and the invasion of Angola, Washington has openly encouraged Pretoria's adventurism and unleashed tension of serious dimensions in the Southern African region.

At the same time the U.S. imperialists are still up to now instigating a racist puppet to continue threatening Angola with war in order to destabilize that progressive African state and to install traitor Jonas Savimbi in power who is a well-known CIA agent and a racist South African running dog.

In these circumstances, the World Peace Council which groups all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world has come to realize that tomorrow can spell disaster if nothing is done now to stop the America, Israel, South Africa bellicose [as heard].

The decisions of the World Peace Council accord fully with the interests of the peoples who are threatened by imperialist maneuvers and belligerence. They correspond with the principles of SWAPO of Namibia to combat imperialism's Satanic conspiracies and plots aimed at destroying our movement and revolution which stands for the eradication of the racist colonial system in our country and to establish a democratic, nonracial, peace-loving society in Namibia.

Imperialism is bent on launching an all-out war in the Southern African region but it should keep in mind that the people of Africa it will engage in this battle are steeled and tempered to fight till the last CIA agents perish [as heard] from the African soil. This is the people's choice: that if imperialism seeks intervention, it will definitely be rebuffed and humiliated.

This is the message which has emerged from the recent World Peace Council meeting in Aden and we are quite sure that it is heard clearly by all those engaged in the process of destroying world peace and security.

CSO: 4700/728



MIDDLE EAST POLICY EXPLAINED AT UN SESSION

AB050724 Lagos NAN in English 0705 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Feb (UNAN)--Nigeria has set out conditions which it expects the United Nations to satisfy in its efforts to bring about lasting peace and stability in the Middle East.

The conditions, which were outlined on Tuesday by the minister of state in the ministry of external affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, when he addressed a special session of the General Assembly on the Golan Heights, include the immediate and unconditional restoration of Palestinian rights, and the inclusion of the Palestinians in all future negotiations for settling the Middle East conflict.

Others are the reconvening of a comprehensive Middle East conference in which other Arab countries with legitimate interests in the crisis should be allowed to participate, and complete and simultaneous withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab land to recognized and secure boundaries.

Alhaji Ali Baba told the assembly that the Nigerian Government was convinced that any settlement that did not include these basic elements would not lead to a durable peace of the Middle East.

He noted with concern, the "fatal erosion" of the spirit of the UN charter and warned: "To the extent that small and weak states can no longer seek redress in this organization, international peace and security will continue to be at risk."

"The situation in Southern Africa and the Middle East crisis are glaring examples of the unbridled expansionist ambitions of some states in defiance of this organization and the will of the international community," the minister said.

Alhaji Ali Baba urged the General Assembly to declare the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights by Israel null and void.

He reiterated that Nigeria was unequivocally opposed to a policy which was not only based on force, but which had as its main objective, the acquisition by force of arms, of any territory belonging to a member-state of the United Nations. He assured the General Assembly that Nigeria would continue to lend its support to the Arabs in their just and legitimate struggle against those who want to deprive them of their territory.

CSO: 4700/691

PRESS COUNCIL BOARD, TV COVERAGE CONSIDERED

AB092155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] An amendment bill to reconstitute the board of the Nigerian Press Council is soon to be sent to the National Assembly by the federal government. The special adviser on information, Chief Olu Adebajo disclosed this in Lagos today while defending the budget allocation of his department before the Senate Committee on Public Enlightenment.

On the disagreement between the department of information and the council, Chief Adebajo said that the issue had been resolved, adding that more than 450,000 naira had so far been allocated for its services. He stated that his department had allocated more than 68 million naira to the Nigerian television authority NTA.

Chief Adebajo said that 25 million naira was given to the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, 4.5 million naira to the News Agency of Nigeria and 138,000 naira for the Films Corporation of Nigeria, out of the 98 million naira allocated to parastatals.

On the question of foreign films dominating the daily programs of the Nigerian television, Chief Adebajo explained that the authority was short of locally produced programs due to the huge sums of money involved in the business. He stressed that there were no available companies in Nigeria ready to take the risk of embarking on such business for lack of funds and infrastructure.

In his own suggestion, a member of the committee, Senator Cornelius Adebajo from Kwara State, said that NTA Channel 5 be scrapped. He suggested that the money be used to improve the services of Channel 10 so that its programs could be enjoyed all over the country as against the present situation whereby NTA Channel 10 does not cover the entire country. Yesterday, the Senate Committee on Public Enlightenment had commended the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria for being broadminded in their news coverage.

CSO: 4700/691

## BRIEFS

FRAUD DOCUMENTS BURNED--Lagos, 4 Feb (NAN)--Documents relating to investigations of fraud at the Nigerian Diplomatic Missions in New York and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, were among the materials gutted by fire at the Republic Building in December. The director of finance and welfare in the ministry of external affairs, Olayeni Abiola, disclosed this yesterday while testifying before the Belgore Tribunal of Inquiry. Mr Abiola told the tribunal that the fraud at the New York Mission which dated back to 1959 had since been reported to the police. He did not disclose the amount involved but said that the affected officials had since been suspended. The accountant-general of the federation, he said, had a copy of the report on the fraud. Mr Abiola said that one could not rule out the possibility of the fraud being connected with the fire incident. [Text] [AB041130 Lagos NAN in English 1108 GMT 4 Feb 82]

ACCORD WITH NIGER REPUBLIC--Lagos, 3 Jan (NAN)--Nigeria supplied electricity to Niger Republic between 1976 and 1981 at an estimated cost of 100,000 naira a month, the minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said in Lagos today. The minister, who was defending the 1982 budget allocation to his ministry, told the Senate Committee on Mines and Power that the supply followed an agreement signed between the two countries in 1976. He said that the agreement expired in October last year and that Niger Republic had already made a request for its renewal. Alhaji Mohammed said that Nigeria had not yet taken a stand on whether to renew the accord because that country is asking for more than the daily 30 megawatts of electricity in the former agreement. Answering a question from a member of the committee, Senator Sabo Bakin Zuwo, PRP [People's Redemption Party] Kano, the minister said that the supply of electricity of Niger Republic did not have any adverse effect on the generation and distribution of electricity in Nigeria. [Text] [AB040830 Lagos NAN in English 0805 GMT 4 Feb 82]

EFFORTS TO END STRIKE--Benin, 5 Feb [NAN]--The Bendel executive of the NUT [Nigerian Union of Teachers] and top officials of the State Ministry of Education have today been meeting in Benin in an effort to solve the 31-day-old strike of the state's 40,000 teachers. An official of the NUT secretariat in Benin told NAN that it was the final negotiation which would either resolve or worsen the industrial action, adding that the first round of a series of crucial meetings was held in the ministry without good results last Wednesday. "We agreed to continue negotiations today because we equally feel concerned about the plight of the school children, but government should not be adamant about our condition," he said. The teachers began their

strike on 6 January, giving a four-point demand which NUT Chairman Chief Obaro Aso said were the minimum conditions that must be before the strike could be called off. They included the payment of outstanding salaries and leave allowances to teachers, tuition subvention to schools and restoration of salaries of professional teachers undergoing courses at the State's College of Education. [By George Izobo] [Text] [AB051402 Lagos NAN in English 1320 GMT 5 Feb 82]

IRREGULARITIES AT DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS--Lagos, 5 Feb (NAN)--Four Nigerian diplomatic missions lost naira 573,000 through financial irregularities between 1975 and 1981, the Belgo TRIBUNAL heard today in Lagos. The missions are the Nigerian Consulate in New York, the Nigerian Embassies in Abidjan and Rome and the Nigerian Permanent Mission at the United Nations. According to the officer-in-charge of the audit section of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Ganiyu Kazeem, who testified before the panel, N460,000 was involved at the Permanent Mission at the UN, N70,000 at the Nigerian Consulate in New York, N40,000 in Abidjan, and N3,000 in Rome. Mr Kazeem, said that the facts were contained in the findings of an investigating panel from the ministry that looked into the financial irregularities. He said that before the fire incident in December, a team of investigators was appointed by the accountant-general of the federation to further look into the irregularities at the permanent mission at the UN. Members of the tribunal today visited the gutted building to assess the extent of damage done. [Text] [AB060844 Lagos NAN in English 0753 GMT 6 Feb 82]

SHAGARI, SEKOU TOURE TO OAU SUMMIT--Lagos, 7 Feb (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea left Lagos today for Kenya to attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting on Western Sahara and Chad. Both leaders were seen off at the Murtala Mohammed Airport, Ikeja, by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, Senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, ministers, service chiefs and other senior government officials. The Guinean president arrived in the country 3 days ago on a state visit. He received an honorary doctorate degree from the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria at the institution's 17th convocation. President Shagari is expected back in Lagos on Thursday on time to receive Pope John Paul II on Friday. [Text] [AB071244 Lagos NAN in English 1225 GMT 7 Feb 82]

BONNY LNG PROJECT LIQUIDATED--Lagos, 5 Feb [AFP]--A company set up by Nigeria to operate the multi-million naira Bonny Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) gas project has been wound up because two major foreign shareholders withdrew, the newspaper NEW NIGERIAN reported here. The state-owned newspaper said that British petroleum (BP) had joined the United States firm Philips Petroleum in announcing its withdrawal from the project. The company, known as LNG Ltd, was based in Bonny, in Rivers State, Southeastern Nigeria. It had been intended to harness the country's vast gas reserves. The report said the remaining shareholders in the project--the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Shell, ELF and AGIP--had decided against taking over the shares of BP and Philips. The newspaper quoted a government official as stressing that LNG was going into voluntary liquidation for purely legal and financial reasons, and that Lagos had no intention of abandoning the development of gas resources. [Text] [AB050815 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 5 Feb 82]

'TIMES' ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE--"Namibia's independence must be this year." That is the editorial caption of the DAILY TIMES, which again brings to light the uncooperative attitude of apartheid South Africa towards making the exercise a reality. In the words of the paper, the United Nations has repeatedly shown that it is not



capable of securing independence for Namibia since all sanctions against the racist enclave have proved ineffective because of the disappointing attitude of the Western countries, particularly the United States and Britain. It also notes with regret that although the five-nation Western contact group has been working toward the realization of this objective, there are visible signs of defeat on their efforts. The TIMES says it appears as if the contact group now holds regular meetings to deceive the international community. Against this background, the paper supports the recent appeal by the Angolan foreign minister to the four members of the contact group to persuade the Reagan Administration to recognize the urgent need to expedite action on the process of granting Namibia independence. [Press review] [Excerpt] [AB050929 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Feb 82]

ROK VISITOR, AGREEMENT--The foreign minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Sin-yong No, is to pay a 2-day visit to Nigeria. A statement today by the Minister of External Affairs said Mr. No will arrive in Lagos on 24th of this month at the invitation of Prof. Ishaya Audu. While in the country, the Korean minister will sign an economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement between Nigeria and his country. [Text] [AB051608 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Feb 82]

NPP: EXPEL ZIK--A group of senators and legislators calling themselves "Tactical Committee of the NPP" led by Senator Nathaniel Anah, has called for the expulsion of the leader of the party, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, its chairman, Chief Ogunsanya, its Secretary, Dr. Alex Fom, Governors Sam Mbakwe, Jim Nwobodo and Solomon Lar, Chief Kobani, Chief Jumbo, Col. Amadi, Mr. Guy Ikoku and Senator Obi Wali. The governors were accused of attending the meeting of the "Progressives" at Abeokuta while others were accused of unlawfully signing a pact to go into a merger with the UPN "and a tiny faction of the GNPP and PRP" without due consultation with the party. Other members of the committee who attended the news conference in Lagos at which these demands were published included Senators Simon Ojukwu, Tony Anyanwu and Ifeanyi Obiekwe, Mr. Chude Akus, an executive member of the NPP in Anambra State, Alhaji Mohammed Gijeje, executive member of the party in Kaduna State, Chief O. C. Morah, MP Anambra House and Alhaji Umoru Tahiru, NPP chairman in Sokoto State. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 409]

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS--General Hospital, Ogoja, Cross River State, has stopped credit facilities to all Federal Government owned institutions in the area, according to the chief consultant in charge of the hospital, Dr. P. M. Ogon. He said the action was necessary because the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and the Prisons and the Post and Telecommunications Departments owed the hospital over N30,000. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 410]

YAURI PORTS, FISHING--The Federal Government has awarded contract for the dredging of River Niger from Lokoja to Kainji in order to establish a port at Yauri, Sokoto State. President Shehu Shagari disclosed this in a reception held in his honour at Yauri. The President spent half of his two-week holiday to tour the emirate and some government councils in the state. He attributed the delay in setting up the port to some shallow and sandy portions of River Niger near Kainji. Alhaji Shehu Shagari also disclosed that the government had placed order for fishing trawlers, some of which would be posted to Yauri for the purpose of developing the fish industry in the emirate. In his address, the Chairman of the Yauri Local Government Caretaker Committee, Alhaji Garba Gunabi said Yauri Emirate had tremendous amount of fish and appealed to the Federal Government to set up a fish processing industry. [Ibrahim N. Salihu] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 p 32]



**APPEAL ON HIRING FREEZE**--A member of the National Assembly, Mr. J.O. Odebunmi, (NPN, Oyo State) has pleaded with the federal and state governments to lift ban on appointments to the Civil Service. This was contained in a press release issued by the legislator from the Ogbomosho Constituency. The release stated that it was no longer justified to place embargo on employments to the public sector of the nation's economy, adding that the austerity measures declared by various governments last year were due to world wide economic depression and that the situation had since improved for the better. He said that for the government to derive maximum efficiency from public officers, embargo on all fringe benefits should also be lifted. The representative also added in the release that the legislatures should seize the opportunity afforded by debates on the various 1982 budget proposals, to ensure that adequate incentives were approved for civil servants. On the creation of more states, he said that the issue transcended politicking as it affects the welfare of the 'assets'. He therefore called on political leaders to sink their differences and tackle the issue more seriously. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 3]

**PEUGEOT PLANT**--President Shehu Shagari has disclosed that a Peugeot Assembly Plant is to be built at Gusau, Sokoto State. He said this was in an effort to expand the operations of the present Kaduna Assembly Plant, provide more job opportunities to the people, improve their earning power and develop the nation's economy. Alhaji Shagari who is presently spending half of his two-week leave in touring some emirate and local government councils in Sokoto State made the disclosure while addressing a reception arranged for him on Sunday at Gusau the hometown of Dr. Garba Nadama, the Governor of Sokoto State. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 12]

**GUSAU AIRPORT EXPANSION**--[At a reception in Gusau, Sokoto State, on 17 January, President Shehu Shagari] promised that the town's aerodrome which had not been in use since 1967 would soon be reactivated, developed and expanded to carry bigger planes. He explained that the programme of work scheduled to be carried out on the aerodrome has already been provided for in the current Four-year Development Plan. All these facilities he said, were aimed at ensuring that Gusau continued to be the commercial and industrial centre it had always been. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 12]

**DAM, PICE PROJECTS**--The Federal Government has taken over the construction of a dam and the development of 800 hectares of land for irrigation from the Niger State Government, the Minister for Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mahmudu, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Bida at the weekend. Both projects are estimated at 16 million Naira. He said that the contract agreement for the construction of the projects, which he expected would boost food production, would be signed before the end of this month. The projects were initially for the cultivation of rice but under the present arrangements of the Niger River Basin Development Authority, it would also cater for other food products. Alhaji Mahmudu said that similar projects, to be executed by the Sokoto Bima River Basin Development Authority and the Lower Benue Development Authority, would increase food production in the Country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 12]

**MEASURE FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE**--A senator has suggested that overseas leave for ministers and top government officials should be stopped immediately as a further control to the drain on the country's foreign exchange. Contributing to the debate on the 1982 Appropriation Bill in the Senate, Senator E. P. Echeruo, (NPP, Imo), also said that pilgrimages should be restricted to only those 'who have not performed them before'. He said that much of the drain on the foreign exchange was

through illegal routes, adding that the solution to the problem was not by the retention of import prohibitions, reductions in offshore consultancy remittance and basic travel allowances. Senator Echeruo said that the 1982 budget paid 'more attention to sectoral allocations than the programme contents'. Also contributing to the debate, Senator Ademole Adegoke (UPN, Oyo), said that the peg on basic travelling allowance should be continued until the oil glut situation showed improvement. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 3]

**POLICE COLLEGES**--Police colleges in the country are now to be headed by commissioners of police, a competent source at the police force headquarters told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos. The source also disclosed that 16 service officers had been redeployed with effect from the beginning of this month. Four of the senior officers had recently completed courses at the Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Jos, the source added. They include Mr. S. O. Olumese, now commandant in charge of personnel, while Mr. C. Omeben is now the Commandant of the Police College, Enugu. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 15]

**BOATYARD REACTIVATION**--Federal Government has made available the sum of 500,000 Naira as working capital for the reactivation of the Opobo Boatyards Limited in Ikot Abasi, Cross River State. The first phase of the rehabilitation work which had already started included, in the main, the repairs on damaged buildings for which contracts had been awarded to indigenous companies. Contracts had also been awarded to a foreign firm, Celeb, a reputable boat-building firm, for the total re-organisation and provision of infrastructural facilities capable of transforming abandoned boat-yards into a modern boat-building company. These facts were disclosed by a member for Ikot Abasi One Constituency, in the National Assembly, Mr Valentine U. Ekpo, while exchanging views with media representatives on the progress of the boatyards. Mr. Ekpo further disclosed that after the reactivation exercise, the company would consider the re-instatement of the laid-off workers as soon as a management board was formed to handle the payment of salary arrears owed to the staff of the company. [Edet Orok] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 27]

**BANK WORKERS CANCEL STRIKE**--Workers of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) yesterday in Lagos agreed to call-off the industrial action embarked upon on Monday. This followed a meeting between the representatives of the Joint Consultative Council (JCC) representing CBN workers and the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe. A communique jointly signed by the minister and the Secretary of the JCC Mr. Felix E. Stephen said that the meeting examined all aspects of grievances and consequent upon the assurance given by the minister that the white paper on Onosode commission would be released within 4 weeks from yesterday, CBN workers all over the country agreed to call off the industrial action yesterday and resume normal duties today. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 12]

**SOLAR ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY**--Total Industries Nigeria Ltd. plans to develop solar energy for industrial use in the country, its chairman, Mr. J. C. Boilon, said in Koko, near Sapele in Bendel State. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the company's lubricants and bitumen plants, Mr. Boilon said the project would be carried out in association with the University of Lagos and the Solar Energy Society of Nigeria. He said his company had donated a solar energy water heater to University

of Lagos for experimental purposes and would soon make a similar gift to the Bauchi Polytechnic. Mr. Boilon said Total Nigeria Ltd., which started with a two million Naira share capital, now had investments worth about 10 million Naira. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jan 82 p 9]

CRUDE OIL EXPORTS UP--Nigeria's total earnings from crude oil exports between January and June last year stood at 6,450.7 million Naira in increase of 0.2 per cent, although actual shipment fell below the level for the first half of 1980. The latest Central Bank Report on developments in the Nigerian economy attributed the increase in oil revenue to the higher prices paid for Nigeria's crude oil exports. According to the report, total oil exports declined by 27 per cent--from 53.3 million tonnes in the first half of 1980 to 38.9 million during the first half of 1981. Yet, there was an increase of 1,132.9 million Naira in the revenue, compared with the same period in 1980, said the report. It added that the increase in external assets was largely concentrated in holdings of the Central Bank which stood at 5,516.9 million Naira or 1,016.2 million Naira higher than the level in the first half of 1980. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jan 82 p 16]

NO 'POLICE' T-SHIRTS--The Police in Imo State have warned members of the public to desist from wearing or displaying vests and T-shirts bearing the inscription 'The Police'. In a statement issued in Owerri, the state's Commissioner of Police, Mr. Eddie Oyakilome warned that those found in such habits henceforth would be arrested and dealt with according to the law. He further warned youngsters and adults who engage in such acts to get rid of the said dresses immediately in their own interests. Mr. Oyakilome explained that the police took the step because they realised that such dresses could be used to deceive the public by criminals who operate under the pretence that they were policemen. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 15]

REVENUE BILL BECOMES LAW--The new Revenue Allocation Bill is to be signed into law today. Competent sources in the National Assembly said the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Edwin Ume Ezeoke and the Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas, have received letters to that effect. The new revenue bill allocates 55 per cent for the Federal Government, 35 per cent for state governments and 10 per cent for local governments. Factors taken into consideration for the distribution are equal equality of states 40 per cent, population, 40 per cent, school enrolment 15 per cent, and tax effort five per cent. When it was tabled in the House of Representatives for deliberations, the bill was passed within two hours and all amendments to it were rejected. However, when it came to the floor of the Senate, its stipulated factors for distribution were amended by a vote of 45 to 38. The Senate's amended version was that equality of states should be 50 per cent and it also included land mass as one of the factors for distribution, while it amended the three per cent to be distributed on the basis of derivation and increased it to five per cent. Later, the bill was referred to the Joint Conference Committee of the National Assembly which knocked out all the Senate amendments. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 32] President Shehu Shagari yesterday signed the new Revenue Allocation Bill into law with a renewed appeal to our leaders to be more prudent and disciplined in the management of the nation's resources. [Moses Olorode] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jan 82 p 1]

RICE GROWING POSSIBILITY--Experts are now conducting an extensive study into the possibility of a large scale rice cultivation along the marshy lands of Besse and Zagga in Koko/Besse Local Government area of Sokoto State. According to the Chairman of the Koko/Besse Local Government Caretaker Committee, Alhaji Abubakar Besse, the experts were sent to the area by the Federal Government to carry out the study. The chairman said this last Wednesday while delivering a welcome address to President Shehu Shagari, the Turakin Sokoto currently touring emirates and some local government councils in the state. He pointed out that the people in his local government area are exceptionally law abiding and peace loving citizens. This, he said, had contributed to the high crop yield and self sufficiency in food production in the area. He then announced that the Bagudo and Koko Besse Local Government areas have felt highly honoured with the president's short but memorable visit. He presented on the local government's behalf some token presents of the Holy Koran written by an unnamed Malam in Koko town, a horse for gallantry, two cows "because Fulanis cherish cow rearing all the time," praying beads and a praying mat. The chairman also presented a horse to Governor Garba Nadama who he said is the president's accredited "representative," through whom all development projects in the state were being executed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/698



REPORT ON HABYARIMANA STATEMENT TO 'AFP'

AB041653 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By AFP special correspondent Catherine Rama]

[Text] Kigali, 3 Feb (AFP)--Events concerning the establishment of a regional central African body should not be precipitated, Rwandan President Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana told AFP.

The establishment of an economic community of Central African states is a subject of concern, the head of state indicated. We support the spirit of the Libreville declaration, signed by 11 heads of state and government for the establishment of an economic grouping of states of Central Africa, but the Rwandan president added, we would like to have more detailed studies so as not to destroy the economic community of the countries of the great lakes (CEPGL) for a hypothetical creation.

The first ministerial meeting, which was to be held in Libreville in February to study the preliminary conditions for the establishment of such a body, has been postponed to March, the Rwandan president said.

Furthermore, the head of state stressed, Rwanda has always been interested in the creation of preferential trade zones adopted in December 1981 by the Lusaka conference of East African countries which Rwanda attended as an observer. Because of the infrastructures inherited from colonial days, Rwanda is still oriented toward the Indian Ocean.

The president said he was rather satisfied with the results of the 5th conference of heads of state which was held in Gisenyi on Saturday and Sunday and which, among other things, led to the adoption of a common investment code.

The CEPGL, President Habyarimana said, is suffering from lack of staff and infrastructures and from the fact that its three member countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire) are landlocked. [As received]

Moreover, the head of state indicated that he will continue his policy of democratization and ethnic reconciliation approved, according to him, by the large majority of the population. Finally, on the forthcoming visit of French cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot to Rwanda, President Habyarimana said he would like greater French aid.

CSO: 4719/541



PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR 'CIVILISED ELECTIONS'

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Feb 82 p 414

[Text]

Following reports of violence during election campaigns in some parts of the provinces, President Stevens has appealed to the nation to assist government in conducting the forthcoming elections in a civilised manner, by eschewing violence and relying on the ballot box for the ultimate decision.

President Stevens who was speaking in Port Loko during a visit, reminded election aspirants that everyone cannot enter Parliament at the same time. He said the elections were in accordance with the law of the land which prescribed that at the end of every five years, the electorate must be given an opportunity to evaluate the performance of their representatives with a view to renewing or withdrawing their mandate to Parliament.

He warned that regardless of one's political, financial or social status, anyone who interfered with the people's rights to freely elect the representatives of their choice will have contravened the laws of the election, and will be severely dealt with.

Turning to those who were resigning their jobs to contest the election, Dr. Stevens said that while they had every right to contest, it would be in their interest to reflect on the hazards of politics, bearing in mind that entry into Parliament was not a quick and easy means of accumulating wealth. He advised them against abandoning their lucrative jobs for the uncertainties of politics.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL STRIKE PROBE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Feb 82 pp 299-302

[Article: "'Self Centred' or Badly Organised Strike?"]

[Text] THE TAJU DEEN Commission of Inquiry has continued to hear evidence from senior labour officials, shop stewards, and other people. The Commission was appointed after the General Strike last September and month-long imprisonment of 79 people including 15 labour leaders, "to look into the activities, status and administration of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress from 1976 following the amalgamation of the then Sierra Leone Labour Congress and the Sierra Leone Council of Labour, and into all aspects of industrial relations in Sierra Leone, and made recommendation for any improvement which it may consider necessary".

The secretary general of the Hotels, Food, Drinks, Tobacco, Entertainment and Services Workers Union, Mr. Uriah Davies told the Commission that before strike action can be taken, 75 per cent of a union's membership must be in favour.

Mr. Davies said that only 25 per cent of the working population of Sierra Leone belonged to trade unions, but pointed out that the points in the proposals were of national interest.

Asked whether he was not holding office illegally since the term of office of his executive had expired last August, Mr. Davies said he was not. He explained that members of his union, through their shop stewards, had decided to continue with the old executive until negotiations with government were completed and an audited statement of the union's finances was made available.

The acting general secretary of the Provincial and General Workers Union, Mr. Michael Rogers, told the Commission that

he was appointed in 1978 and that his duties included general supervision and negotiations on behalf of the union. He said his union had a membership of 1,200 and was an affiliate of Congress.

Mr. Rogers said there was no provision in their constitution for strikes and were members of his union to decide to go on strike, he would advise them that there is no provision for it. It was because of his advice that the union did no support last September's strike.

He admitted being himself a member of the Congress executive and signing a letter, dated August 27, addressed to the President from Congress.

He said that the rank and file of the union had not been consulted, nor did he get the authority of his union's executive to sign the letter. Mr. Rogers said that the eight point memorandum submitted to government by Congress was not consistent with the aims and objectives of his union's constitution.

The general secretary of the General Construction Workers Union, Mr. Joseph T. Gbondo, told the Commission that his duties included the efficient running of the union and seeking better conditions of service for its members.

Mr. Gbondo said he was present at one meeting between government and Congress at which the President and the second Vice-President were present. He described the atmosphere at the meeting as cordial and said that at that meeting no one had told them that Congress was not properly constituted.

In answer to a question from one of the Commissioners, Mr. Alan Benjamin, Mr.

Gbondo said there was provision in the law for individual unions to go on strike, but did not know of any law which gave Congress the right to call a strike.

The secretary general of the Mass Media, Financial Institutions, Chemical Industries and General Workers Union, Mr. George Kelfala said that he was not aware that Congress opposed the issuing of a bargaining certificate to his union or of its existence. He disagreed with Mr. Jenkins-Johnston, counsel for the SLLC, that most of his members could be absorbed by the Skilled and General Workers Union.

He described the strike called on the 1st September by Congress as ill-motivated and self-centred. If it had succeeded, it would only have served the interests of selfish and disgruntled politicians and civil servants, he said.

He agreed with Mr. Jenkins-Johnston that President Stevens' advice to cut down the number of trade unions in the country was made in the interest of trade unionism, but disagreed that there was no need for his union to exist.

He said that his union had 400 members registered from the mass media, none from the financial institutions, and they were still trying to get members from the chemical industries, nor did it have any members from the provinces. He disagreed that his union was poaching membership from other unions.

He admitted receiving \$2,600 from the World Confederation of Labour on behalf of his union. The money was used, he said, to organise the union and to finance the last delegates' conference. He agreed that two internal inquiries had been held but denied that they related to the union's finances.

The Commissioner of Labour, Mr. L. E. Johnson was called to clarify certain matters for the Commission. He said an Industrial Court had been established in 1973 with Mr. Justice N. E. Browne Marke as president, and Mr. Justice Sydney Warne as vice-president. The Court had never functioned, he said disputes have always been settled by the reconciliation machinery of the Ministry of Labour.

The general secretary of the Municipal and Local Government Employees Union, Mr. Sahr Sorie, told the commission that his union was affiliated to Congress and that he and the president of his union belonged to the Congress executive.

He said he had authorised his president to sign the letter of August 27, 1981, addressed to the President from Congress,

on behalf of his union, and that he did so without consulting the rank and file.

The secretary general of the Maritime and Waterfront Workers Union, Mr. Marcus Grant, told the Commission that he had no connection with the Seamen's Union although both unions, Maritime and Seamen's catered for the same membership.

He said that the Maritime and Waterfront Union was registered in 1950 and had merged with the Articled Seamen's Union in 1979. The amalgamation of the two unions, he said, was followed by an election which was nullified by the then Minister of Labour, Mr. Formeh Kamara, who, after two days withdrew his letter of nullification and requested the two unions to merge.

Mr. Grant said he would favour a merger of all trade unions connected with seamen, and noted that government meant well when it established the Joint Consultative Committee. This committee has not, however, met for the past eight years, he said.

The general manager of the Sierra Leone Ports Authority Mr. J. R. Donker, told the Commission that three unions were operating and they all use the check-off system of payment. He said monies collected were sent direct to the unions' bank accounts, except for the Dockworkers' Union.

He said the Sierra Leone Seamen's Union and the National Seamen's Maritime and Waterfront Union represented the stevedores. He said that on March 7 last year, he wrote to the Minister of Labour asking for directives as there were two groups claiming to represent the Sierra Leone Seamen's Union in his establishment. The Ministry, he said, instructed him to recognise the group of which Mr. Kekura Sandy was secretary general.

Mr. Donker said that they had problems with workers crossing over from the Sierra Leone Seamen's Union to the National Seamen's Maritime and Waterfront Union and vice versa, and said it would be better if one union represented the stevedores.

The secretary general of the Motor Drivers and General Workers Union, Mr. Alpha Kamara, told the Commission that the administration of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was run by only five unions. He said his union was affiliated to Congress but did not take part in the strike last September. He said his duties as secretary general included supervising matters relating to grievances.

Mr. Kamara recalled attending a meeting of Congress on August 11 at which they were told that the Head of State wanted to meet Congress representatives. He said that before that meeting, he had queried the third item on the agenda of the meeting called for August 12 — a request from the Artisan Workers Union to discuss the cost of living.

Mr. Kamara recalled seeing a circular letter from Congress, dated August 13, inviting housewives and students to a meeting, after which he decided to convene an executive council meeting of the Motor Drivers Union. At that meeting, his executive authorised him to issue a press release dissociating the Motor Drivers Union from the proposed strike.

He admitted being an executive member of Congress since 1975 and that he had attended the last delegates conference in 1977 at which, in his opinion, elections were not fairly conducted.

The Motor Drivers Union, in collaboration with two other unions, he said, took court action against Congress after the election. Mr. Kamara accused the secretary general of the Labour Congress of being partial and of failing to perform his duties in accordance with the rules of Congress.

The union's president, Mr. Abdul Wakeel Hassan, who is also a nominated Member of Parliament, in his evidence, told the Commission that he had contested and lost the election for the presidency of Congress at the delegates' conference in 1977. He said that although the elections had been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, they were neither free nor fair and his union protested at the time.

Mr. Hassan said his union did not join the strike called by Congress for September 1, because they were not invited. He said he only came to know about the eight point memorandum to government from an article in the weekly magazine, *West Africa*.

Answering Mr. Jenkins-Johnston, Mr. Hassan said his union had discontinued its *per capita* payments to Congress in October last year because they were dissatisfied with the way Congress had handled matters pertaining to his union. He agreed that the "eight points" were of interest to the working masses but said he would rather have had them discussed by the various unions and employers.

Mr. Hassan said he was not an executive

member of Congress but his union's secretary general, Mr. Alpha Kamara, had for the past two and a half years been regularly attending Congress executive meetings.

In his evidence, the secretary general of the Artisan, Ministry of Works Employees and General Workers Union, Mr. Tejan Kassim, told the Commission that government owes his union Le76,830 as union dues for the period mid-1978 to November 30 last year. The total paid up membership of his union was 14,444, mostly Ministry of Works employees. Mr. Tejan said his union had membership all over the country and that dues were paid by the check-off system.

Mr. Kassim said the figure of Le76,830 was the money deducted from workers' salaries and ought to have been paid directly into the union's bank account. He said his executive had made representations to the Permanent Secretary and the chief accountant, Ministry of Works, the Accountant General and the various sub-treasuries in the provinces to recover the amount, but without success.

The Western Area regional secretary of the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union, Mr. Duramani D. Sawaneh, told the Commission that his union took part in the strike. He said that although schools were on vacation when the strike started, the rank and file of the Sierra Leone Teachers Union had been consulted through the shop stewards. Mr. Sawaneh said he considered the "eight points" submitted by Congress to be consistent with the aims and objectives of his union's constitution.

The secretary/manager of the Consumer Co-operative Store (which is in the basement of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress headquarters), Mr. C. A. Winton During told the Commission that he was in charge of the store, and his responsibilities included buying and selling goods at the store and making returns.

He said the store was owned by affiliated unions and individual members of those unions, and that it was opened in August 1975 with goods worth Le11,200. Of this amount, Le5,000 had come as a loan from the AALC and Le4,000 had already been paid back.

Mr. During said that in 1980, dividends were paid to shareholders for the first time and the share of the Railways Workers Union was paid into their account.

He said that stock taking at the store was done on October 15 last year (after the alleged occupation of the headquarters by the APC Youth League) and the fiscal

stock then was Le5,618.2 instead of the Le12,600.45 that it should have been. He said he could not account for the discrepancies but he knew that the shop had been burgled early in September. He said various articles worth Le6,412, apart from the stock, were missing from the store and that one refrigerator was damaged beyond repair.

A night watchman at the Sierra Leone Labour Congress headquarters, Mr. Sorie Kamara, told the Commission that he had reported for duty on the evening of August 31 and found some Congress officials in the building. He said that during the night, a team of police officers came to the building and asked for the keys to the main door. He told them the door was open and they asked him to accompany them upstairs where they demanded the keys to the offices, he told them he did not have the keys.

## Dancing and singing

The watchman said that the following morning some people, whom he could not identify, entered the offices upstairs and he later heard them dancing and singing. When they left, they took with them typewriters and some paint, and he noticed that the shutters at the Co-operative Store had been broken. He reported the matter to the police.

In answer to a question, Mr. Sorie Kamara said he did not know whether they took away anything from the Co-operative Store. He said that after his report to the police, a team of CID

personnel was sent to the scene.

The President of the APC Youth League, Mr. Yusuf Sankoh who is also presidential aide in charge of youth affairs at State House, told the Commission that the APC Youth League was a link between the party and the masses.

He said that during the strike on September 1, the Youth League helped the police to clear road blocks in various parts of the city.

He said he knew nothing about the APC Youth League taking over the headquarter building of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. He admitted hearing about the take-over on the following day, but on making on-the-spot investigation, he only found police officers at Congress headquarters instead of members of the Youth League.

He denied that the Youth League had issued a press release about the take over and said that the copy tabled at the Commission of Inquiry was the first he had seen. He said he had heard about the press release over the BBC, following which he tried to trace its origin but without success.

Mr. Sankoh told Mr. J. B. Jenkins-Johnston, that he would be surprised if the people who mounted the signboard had told the watchman that they were from the APC office. He denied that the press release was prepared at the Congress Headquarters under his supervision by members of his League.

The Commission has moved to the provinces to take evidence and are expected to hold sittings in Kono, Kenema, Bo, Gbangbatoke and Ghangbana



## GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN DIAMOND INDUSTRY INCREASED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Feb 82 p 349-351

[Text] ARRANGEMENTS for kimberlite (underground) diamond mining to start in Sierra Leone have at last been settled. The government and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust (SLST) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding which gives the Sierra Leone government 60 per cent of the shares, and the SLST 40 per cent in a new mining arrangement.

The Memorandum calls for a total investment of Le118 m., which is expected to come from SLST, Sierra Leone Government and loans from the European Investment Bank, Development Banks, and through buyer/supplier credits.

Under the agreement, government will grant the SLST a kimberlite mining licence which will last till the year 2010, with an option for renewal for another ten years. The Agreement gives SLST management responsibility under an 11-man board of directors, seven of whom will be nominated by government and the other four by the SLST.

Opening the final round of negotiations, President Stevens said that there had been nearly two years of preliminary talks. He went on to speak about the history of mineral exploitation in Sierra Leone. He said that the country had not benefited much from its mineral resources. In the first instance, he said, exploitation of the country's minerals, an exercise which normally bears the heaviest expenditure had been done by the Sierra Leone Geological Department, so that this expense was saved by the Sierra Leone Development Company and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust since, before they arrived in the country, it had already been established that diamonds and iron ore existed in viable economic deposits.

Dr. Stevens spoke of the sudden closure of the iron ore mines by the Sierra Leone Development Company after mining iron ore for over 40 years leaving "thousands of unemployed on our hands and with not a token of development in the whole of the Marampa and Pepel areas".

Of the SLST which has been mining diamonds in the country for more than 50 years, President Stevens said:

"They were given a concession, with the assistance of the then colonial office, to mine diamonds over the whole of Sierra Leone except for a few square miles in the north of the country. After mining diamonds for some 20 years, the SLST agreed to surrender much of the huge concessionary rights which they had, confining themselves only to the Kono area. But it was some surrender, because, with the help of the Colonial Office, Sierra Leone paid a total of £1,570,000 to SLST as compensation for "giving up our lands" — a sum which in these days, by a lay man's reckoning, would amount to almost £20,000,000. Sierra Leone was at that time not receiving any taxes from the company as we had no tax arrangements in our country. I therefore suggested that the British Government, which was receiving taxes from SLST, should pay whatever compensation there was to be paid. But this was not heeded.

"Again, as a result of various kinds of pressures it was decided that the company and government should begin to operate on a 51/49 per cent basis and that the government should pay its equity share to the company to the tune of £2¼m. It was later revealed that, included in the company's charges were assets which must have been known at the time to be worth-

less. Hence they were written off as soon as the new company, DIMINCO was set up.

"As if all this were not enough, the company continued to run what I would like to call a London subsidiary, which the Sierra Leone Government has had to pay for through diamond profits over the years. In 1976, the figure was £876,000."

## Complicated industry

President Stevens admitted that but for outside investors, it might not have been possible for the country's minerals to be mined. He also conceded that the diamond industry is a highly complicated one which needs great expertise. Nevertheless, he went on, "it is our considered opinion that up to now we have benefited far, far, less financially than should have been the case."

He said that as from now, his government would very much like the economic centre of the new kimberlite venture and of all Sierra Leone diamond activities to be in Sierra Leone. "This should not be difficult because as is well known, a large proportion of international business is done today by telex and other means of communication."

"We should not like to see repeated a situation in which in spite of the wealth extracted from our country, we have to depend upon outside friends like the Germans to build for us a Leprosarium, the Chinese to build bridges, a stadium, office blocks, police headquarters and to set up a sugar plantation and so forth, most of these ventures, at very little cost to the Sierra Leone Government, even though they are receiving no tangible benefits from us at this time."

"I think it is only proper to say that common sense and the interest of those who will come after us demand that we should make every effort to get from our own mineral resources as much benefit as we can for the country."

Dr. Stevens said that in addition to paying taxes because of Sierra Leone's long connection with the SLST and Diamond Corporation, the two concerns should have put into the country some meaningful memento to make their presence much more felt in the country.

He hoped that with the new era of kimberlite mining, Kono in particular, and

Sierra Leone in general, will have much development to show for the exploitation of their mineral wealth.

The managing director of SLST, Mr. Alan Paterson, in his address, catalogued the activities of the joint diamond mining operation between Sierra Leone and SLST (DIMINCO) since its establishment in 1970 with government having a majority share of 51 per cent.

Mr. Paterson said that in its first eleven years, DIMINCO earned foreign exchange to the tune of \$400m.; it paid government more than Le120m. in direct taxation and dividends and in addition it pays approximately Le4m. per annum in indirect taxes.

From its 49 per cent shareholding, SLST had received almost Le15m. in dividends in the same period. The joint venture currently provides about 3,000 Sierra Leoneans with full-time employment. Mr. Paterson described DIMINCO as a fine example of what can be achieved in a joint venture between a host government and an expatriate mining company.

He commended President Stevens for his "vision and understanding"; the negotiators on both sides in 1970 who brought DIMINCO into being with a set of charter documents which have stood the test of time; the Sierra Leone Government; SLST as managers, and the managers and employees in Freetown and on the mines, all of whom, he said have played their part in the success of DIMINCO.

Of the new kimberlite mining project, Mr. Paterson said: "We are about to bring in the first underground mine of any size in this country. This brings new challenges, new disciplines and new technical demands for DIMINCO. It is therefore necessary to build a new framework upon the corporate foundations we have already made. This new framework must be equally carefully constructed, bearing in mind the good lessons of the past."

The managing director said that whilst recognising the need for change, great care must be taken to avoid tampering unnecessarily with something that has already stood the test of time, particularly because of the changing nature of the technical risks of the mining operation.

He said that the company would, for the first time, have to go outside the venture for money, and named the European Investment Bank, development banks and buyer and seller credits as possible sources. Mr. Paterson said that SLST was very conscious of DIMINCO's role in the eco-

nomy and would do all in its power to ensure its long term economy.

The Sierra Leone Selection Trust started mining (alluvial) diamonds in Sierra Leone in 1934. In 1970, the National Diamond Mining Company (DIMINCO) was formed to continue alluvial mining, with government acquiring 51 per cent of the shares and SLST, the remaining 49 per cent.

Under the Agreement which was ratified in Parliament in December 1970, DIMINCO's initial equity capital was Le10m. Government paid for its shares in the company by transferring its interest in the fixed assets of SLST and by issuing to SLST £2½m. SLST paid for its own shares by transferring the remaining 49 per cent interest in the fixed assets owned at June 30, 1970, to DIMINCO.

The agreement called for a board of eleven directors, six of whom, including the chairman, are appointed by the government and the other five by SLST.

The agreement further provided for the principal to be repayable in sixteen equal semi-annual instalments between June 30, 1971, and December 31, 1978, and the

bonds were to carry interest at a rate equivalent to 5½ per cent after payment of Sierra Leone tax. The agreement also called for an annual tax of 70 per cent to the Sierra Leone Government on DIMINCO's profits. This agreement will remain in force for alluvial diamond mining and will run concurrently with the new kimberlite mining agreement.

According to an official of DIMINCO, there has been a continuous decline in production under the Alluvial Diamond Mining scheme over the past few years. Production fell from 921,904 carats in 1971 to 890,316 carats in 1972, to 171,893 carats in 1980. In 1981, a total of 176,143 carats were produced, a slight increase over the 1980 figure. Hence the need for deep underground mining, which according to the report of the feasibility studies for kimberlite mining, promises to be economically viable.

It is hoped that the new kimberlite diamond mining scheme will give a new lease of life to diamond mining in Sierra Leone, and will inject some much needed impetus into the Sierra Leone economy.

## Trickle down dries up

Olu Williams, agricultural economist in the Economic Adviser's office in Freetown, analyses some of the constraints on the increasingly fashionable policy of Integrated Rural Development.

EFFORTS to develop the agro-rural sector in developing African countries have been fraught with difficulties. Many strategies ranging from one end of the economic spectrum to the other (private ownership to state controlled agriculture) have been adopted. But it is quite apparent that the farm sector in most African states is in shambles.

What are the reasons for this dismal failure, irrespective of the massive infusion of capital (at least nominally) into the agricultural sector and all the high-toned rhetoric by sweet-tongued politicians and pseudo-technocrats, about the sanctity of this sector?

During the colonial era, the pattern of agricultural development was basically "monolithic". The types of agricultural activities supported and encouraged were those that catered for the industries and appetites of the Western World. Nevertheless, subsistence production was able to meet the food demands of most African

states. Population growth rates were relatively modest and, perhaps more important, the average age of the rural population was much younger, which may have been a contributing factor to at least sustaining production per head.

The relatively unplanned and "shock" transition to independence by most African states resulted in a murky economic and social milieu. The agro-rural sector coming in for a particular squeeze. Unfortunately for us, many African leaders then had a foggy perception of what development was all about. The drive towards industrialisation was all over the place. Industrialisation was regarded as a panacea for our many ills. Within a very short period, the industrialisation mania had overwhelmed the already parochial thought processes of our leaders and technocrats. Consequently, the newly-independent African states started sinking, slowly-but-surely, into socio-economic decadence.

It was at this stage that so-called experts started making a critical inspection of the socio-cultural and economic configuration of African states. It was then observed that an almost naive adherence to the dictates of the orthodox principles of economic development, which has a blind faith on the omnipotence of "selfish motivations", had a crippling effect on the economies of these states, especially the rural areas. One major impact of this situation is the gradual decay of rural areas, resulting in the acceleration of rural/urban migration with its attendant repercussions.

For example, in Sierra Leone, the drift of farm workers in the Tonkolili District in early 1950, in pursuit of diamonds in Kono (Eastern province) and Bo (Southern province) permanently destroyed the ground-nut industry in the district.

In spite of the efforts at rural development during the past two decades, rural poverty continues to bite deeply into the fabric of rural life. Alarming, the level of rural poverty has increased. Against this background, the predominantly Western "trickle-down" developmental pattern came under pressure. Developing nations found out that instead of the "trickles" flowing downwards, an upward flow was evident, with the result that the disparity between rich and poor nations has been increasing, and, much more frustrating, the gap between the rich and poor in developing African countries has been growing wider.

It was diagnosed that a major problem confronting rural development was the limited flow of finance capital to these areas. National governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, rallied around and started pumping capital resources, at least nominally, into rural areas. The world then languished into a dream that everything would be O.K — people would have more to eat and better shelters, health and drinking water. By the early seventies, world leaders were so optimistic that Henry Kissinger was bold enough to prophesy that "by the 1980s no child will go to bed without a square meal a day".

The pundits then argued that a more realistic development strategy should be found. A "new" strategy of Integrated Rural Development (IRD) then became the parlance of development economists. But disappointingly, this "new" strategy has not yet proved itself potent enough to deal effectively with the problems of rural poverty. What are the underlying constraints?

First, the relative equity principle and co-operative demands inherent in the IRD system may be a negation of the pillar of capitalism, which demands that man should be "selfish" in order for society to develop. The gospel of capitalism according to Adam Smith says, "Let more benefits flow upwards with the hope that some, the crumbs, will eventually flow downwards." Quite frankly, more had been flowing upwards, but even the crumbs that are expected to flow downwards are not forthcoming.

Secondly, with respect to the other side of the fence — the socialist/communist side — its inherent quality of relative egalitarianism augers well with IRD. But has centralised decision-making encouraged peasants' initiative and productivity? Could the peasantry work effectively under undisciplined state and party control? Is a strong and viable peasantry association a threat to centralised control? These are unaddressed issues within a socialist/communist hierarchy. Feedback from systems of centralised agriculture indicates, however, that productivity is low and that there are many flaws in the system.

Thus IRD rubs against the basic philosophies of the two extreme approaches to development. Although one could contend that a marriage of convenience between the two developmental ideologies is the *modus operandi* of the world economy; and the IRD strategy is a pragmatic approach to achieving this compromise, there is little doubt that the dictators of the international economy press very hard on developing countries to assume an "either or" position with respect to development strategies.

Apart from the ideological conflicts that IRD may present, there are other major constraints to its effectiveness. The institutional setting in which IRD operates suffer from several defects. The major ones are:

- (i) IRD lacks the required flexibility to accommodate the demands of the development process.
- (ii) The "IRD person" is yet to be developed.
- (iii) Active IRD efforts are virtually limited to the financial time horizon.
- (iv) The intended active ingredients (the farmers) of the IRD ball-game are transformed into mere inactive peripheral objects.

Most agricultural projects still operate within the framework of the traditional "line" and "top-bottom" system of authority and decision making. Although projects



are intended to be autonomous, they are still under the ultimate umbrella of the Permanent Secretary or Director of Agriculture. Decision-making therefore becomes complex. Another institutional problem of IRD is that many are staffed (especially the Extension arm) with "assigned" or "seconded" officers. Many of these officers have become resigned to the traditional drab of government action. The first two or three critical years of project implementation may be too short for them to change work attitudes.

Secondly, the introduction of IRD does not take cognisance of the fact that the human elements of the "harbingers" of IRD are themselves not "integrated". They still look upon themselves as "Messiahs" of rural progress and carry around uppish mannerisms. Another observation is that they have come to regard IRD as a viable alternative for getting more money. The administrative overheads are usually high. The benefit flows have yet to justify such expenditures.

## Quality questioned

Thirdly, it has been observed that active IRD efforts are basically limited to the financial life of the project which is usually four or five years. Consequently, project managements are usually target oriented. They concern themselves with quantities — how many acres developed? How many farmers reached? The quality of the achievements are secondary. In this instance, farm productivity is usually not sustained and long-run economic justification crumbles.

Lastly, and perhaps the most vexing problem of the IRD, is that the basis of continuity is weak.

Project administration in many cases attempts to "self-justify" its own continuity. This is a contradiction of the crux of IRD, which stresses the importance that eventually the rural people should be able to manage their own affairs. For example, the marketing arm of IRD may not be making enough effort to encourage farmers' groups or rural entrepreneurs to take over its activities. The rural populace may end up with more marketing problems at the end of the project.

The development process is long, and often tedious. It could be contended that the period of the existence of IRD is not long enough to make any concrete evaluation about IRD's capacity to flog the problems of rural poverty. However, present performance tends to strengthen the hand of critics.

The philosophy of trickle-down may have increased socio-economic inequality. That of socialism-cum-communism may have bruised the humanism of the individual, resulting in a dampening effect on productivity. Unfortunately, the strategy of IRD and the compromise role it is expected to play may be trapped between these two extremes. As stated earlier, this difficult experiment may have a long gestation period. But certainly it is true that the hope that IRD will lick rural poverty is still a hope. Against this background, the increasingly poor socio-economic conditions in the rural areas of African states is not a happy scenario.



BEAUFRE BOOK ON STRATEGY SAID TO GUIDE SECURITY PHILOSOPHY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 17

[Article by Wilf Nussey: "The Origins of Total Strategy"]

[Text] In the terminology of modern military textbooks, "total strategy" is necessary to combat "total war." The definitions of these terms clarify the motives of some of the Government's controversial policies. The second of a two-part article by Senior Assistant Editor of THE STAR Wilf Nussay.

Military measures should be combined with the economic diplomatic and political fields as well, strategists argue.

One of the Government's main guides in shaping its present security philosophy is a slim, little-known book first published in 1963 and written by a French general, Andre Beaufre.

Titled "An Introduction to Strategy," it is the first military manual to define "total war" and "total strategy" — key terms in the Government's policies — and to involve not only the armed forces in national defence but many spheres of civilian activity.

Passages from the book have appeared in paraphrase in speeches

made by Cabinet Ministers and Defence Force spokesmen since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister, like this one:

"Everyone knows that war today is total; that is an acknowledged fact; in other words it will be carried on in all fields, political, economic, diplomatic and military. Such, with all its varying shades of emphasis, is the pattern of the cold war. Equally, therefore, strategy must be total."

The book is one of many military treatises which Mr Botha read during his 14 years as Defence Minister but is believed to be the one which made the most impact on him because it delineates precisely the kind of security problems confronting South Africa today.

The renowned British strategist, Captain B H Liddell Hart, says of General, Beaufré, himself obscure outside military circles, that "no general of his high grade has written such a full and masterly theoretical study of the subject."

During more than 30 years in the French army Beaufré rose to high rank in World War 2, held senior French commands in Europe and the Far East after the war, served with NATO and fought in Algeria and in the abortive Suez Canal expedition in 1956.

His book ranges widely over many forms of tactics and of strategy, which he defines as "the art of applying force so that it makes the most effective contribution towards achieving the ends set by political policy."

Defining various patterns of strategy, he describes one which fits exactly the kind of guerilla wars waged in Vietnam, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and now against South Africa: the protracted, low-level attack by a smaller force with fewer resources aimed at wearing down the opponent's morale and tiring him out. Its chief theorist, he says, was Mao Tse-tung.

In this form of indirect strategy aimed at tying down the target with a multitude of checks, "somewhat as the Lilliputians tied up Gulliver," Beaufré says, "political, economic, diplomatic and military measures will all be combined."

In one paragraph he gives a scenario which classically matches Swapo's actions and those which the African National Congress are now mounting:

"The procedures employed to achieve this deterrent effect range

from the most subtle to the most brutal: appeal will be made to the legal formulae of national and international law, play will be made with moral and humanitarian susceptibilities and there will be attempts to prick the enemy's conscience by making him doubtful of the justice of his cause.

"By these methods, opposition from some section of the enemy's internal public opinion will be roused and at the same time some sector of international public opinion will be whipped up: the result will be a real moral coalition and attempts will be made to co-opt the more unsophisticated sympathisers by arguments based on their own pre-conceived ideas.

"This climate of opinion will be exploited at the UN, for instance, or at other international gatherings; primarily, however, it will be used as a threat to prevent the enemy undertaking some particular action.

"There will be threatened or actual indirect intervention by the despatch of arms, specialists and volunteers. If necessary, play will be made with the threat of political and economic retaliation and finally there will be the threat of direct action, possibly even including the use of nuclear weapons."

In one passage on an attacker's tactics he has an ominous pointer to why the South African Government imposes such restriction on the media through the Defence Act: "... the enemy will be able to double the psychological effect of any action he may take, even though it may be unoriginal and on a small scale, by issue of a stream of sensational

news items such as the Western Press loves to print. It should also be noted here that, although the political line must form a coherent whole, propaganda intended for external and internal consumption may be very different things."

Beaufré says that by using this indirect, erosive strategy, "in 15 years with certain ups and downs, the USSR has achieved results greater than she could have obtained by any major military victory."

He states that the counter to such external attack "consists of creating the largest possible number of deterrents to supplement the overall nuclear deterrent. Just as the original enemy action was based upon our vulnerable points, the choice of these deterrents must be based upon the vulnerable points in the enemy's system — public opinion at home, economy, the situation of the satellites and fellow-travellers, psychological taboos of the marxist, for the Moslem or the black man, etc."

He goes on: "From these can be deduced the political line; in other words a choice can be made of those ideological and geographical positions which are to be defended and those which are to be threatened. Clearly a purely deterrent line of policy would have little deterrent effect since the key to deterrence is the capacity to threaten. The political line must therefore definitely be offensive."

In that passage alone can be seen the reasoning behind South Africa's warning to its neighbours not to host guerillas, its strike into Matola near Maputo, its

regular raids into Angola, and its threats to use its economic power against hostile states.

Beaufré says if it is not possible to stop the enemy externally (in which the Rhodesians failed) then the defence forces have to fall back on direct counter-offensive internally.

From his description, however, it is clear that South Africa is doing both simultaneously. This is how he outlines internal counter-action:

"In this case also the essential factor is the political line, the object of which must be to deprive the enemy of his trump cards. There are two facets to this: we must first maintain and increase our prestige, not merely by showing that we have adequate force available but also by showing that the future we hold out has possibilities (progress of our civilisation, international aid, etc); secondly by thorough-going reforms we must cut the ground from under the feet of the malcontents."

That paragraph is almost pure P W Botha policy. Therein lies South Africa's massive military might, the efforts to generate greater South African nationalism by use of the war syndrome, the constant stress on South African importance to the Western world, the repeated promises of a booming economic future for all, and Mr Botha's moves to wipe out discrimination by colour and to involve all races equally in the economy.

A corollary sentence matches present government attitudes towards the media: "Any reverses suffered

must either be concealed (instead of sensational headlines in the Press) or balanced by more spectacular successes on which suitable emphasis should be laid."

Beaufré does not go into great detail on how to involve other spheres of national activity in strategy with the military. Of economics he says:

"After a Rip van Winkle period, economics, proclaimed by Marx as the governing factor, is coming out of limbo and developing into a science (or at any rate a technique) capable of producing more reliable forecasts."

In his conclusions he says:

"In trying to describe what strategy is, I decided to start with total strategy, because it is that which must direct the contest, whether it be violent or insidious, whether it be conducted in the political, economic, diplomatic or military field, or in all at once — because in fact it is total. Indeed strategy is almost unintelligible if looked at through military spectacles only, for that leaves too many vital factors out of account."

● "An Introduction to Strategy," by Andre Beaufré. First published in English by Faber and Faber Ltd. London, 1985.

## REAL SPENDING ROSE IN 1981

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 21

[Article by Mervyn Harris]

[Text]

**By Mervyn Harris**

A striking feature of economic activity last year was that total real spending grew at a much faster rate than the post-war average and exceeded total production by a hefty margin.

Nedbank draws attention to these features in its latest economic roundup.

It says last year's total domestic production growth of 4.5 percent was only slightly more than half 1980's record 8.1 percent but well above the 3.4 percent average of the past decade and equal to the post-war average.

What sets last year apart is that total real spending grew at an estimated rate of between 11 and 12 percent.

This was much faster than the post-war average of 4.4 percent.

More striking, says Nedbank, is that the margin of about 7.5 percent by which the real rate of growth in total spending exceeded total production last year was bigger only once in the post-war period.

This was in 1974 at

the peak of the previous boom.

This large imbalance in the "real side" of the economy has at least three important monetary and financial counterparts.

- A large current account deficit and declining net gold and foreign exchange reserves.

- A low personal savings ratio.

- A widening central government budget deficit.

In 1980 real spending growth also exceeded real production growth, but nominal foreign earnings were sufficient to finance the rapidly rising import bill.

**Gold price**

This was because the gold price and the value of the country's other export earnings were higher.

However, since late 1980 the country has had substantially larger foreign payments than receipts.

By the third quarter of 1981 the current account deficit of R1400-million was the biggest in South Africa's history. Expressed as a ratio to

the gross domestic product, the size of the deficit in the third quarter was exceeded in only four quarters during the past 30 years.

The decline in the foreign exchange reserves that started in late 1980 led to tightening domestic monetary conditions, stricter monetary policy and record interest rates.

Yet the tapering off in spending that is bound to follow has been slow in coming. Much of the buoyancy in the economy resulted from consumers' continuing willingness to borrow and to dip into savings in spite of the substantially higher interest rates.

The authorities have left little doubt that adjustments in the real sphere of the economy are now inevitable. In short, the economy will move through an "adjustment and consolidation" phase.

The less buoyant business conditions generally and the slower growth — and in some cases declines — in living standards are normal cyclical features of such a phase and part of the preparation for the next economic upswing.

## TOP ENERGY EXPERT, RESEARCHER ON ALTERNATE SOURCES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 19

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] South Africa has one of the best co-ordinated energy programmes in the world, but the authorities should not "rush blindly into adventures which could push energy saving into bankruptcy."

So says one of the country's top energy and fuel researchers, Mr Jan Hoogendoorn, until recently general manager of Sasol, and now research chief at the Institute of Energy Studies at Rand Afrikaans University.

Mr Hoogendoorn says many "wild ideas" have been forwarded during the past years to save South Africa from a threat to its transport fuel supplies.

**TAXPAYER**

These included new fuels, new types of cars to run on those fuels, new engines, manufacturing ethanol from farming produce and others. His institute aimed to study, quantify and relate these developments to the needs of the ordinary taxpayer.

"There is a danger in saving energy that you might save yourself into bankruptcy by

rushing wildly into some of the ideas brought forward," he said.

Mr Hoogendoorn feels research into new types of engines running on different, and often fancy, fuels could safely be left to large countries such as the United States, Germany and Japan, which would allow South Africa to benefit from their research later.

"In road transport we sit with the present infrastructure of petrol and diesel. If you change to methanol fuel, for instance, you will have a chicken-or-egg situation: must we introduce the fuel and wait for the cars, or manufacture special methanol cars and then wait for a distribution network for the fuel?"

A former president of the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers, Mr Hoogendoorn thinks the production of motor alcohols from farm crops is subject to one serious flaw: the higher inflation figure for agriculture than that for factories manufacturing fuel from coal.

"It must also be remembered that the export of our agricultu-

ral surpluses is not only an economic, but also a political factor in Africa," he said.

Internationally South Africa's energy programmes were among the best. The country had stored oil when it cost only one dollar a barrel, and had much larger reserves than the usual 4-6 weeks' reserves European countries maintained.

**AHEAD**

The South African synthetic fuel industry was ahead of all other countries, and there was a strong electrical power network. Although it often did not appear so, energy policy options were well co-ordinated by the CSIR's Energy Policy Committee.

"What we have to beware of in future is to prevent the national interest being harmed by the creation of privileges for pressure groups, and the pork barrel mentality."

Mr Hoogendoorn said the problem with building more Sasol plants was to find trained labour. Preparations for a new Sasol were so time-consuming "that if we want to have another by 1990 all the planning would have to start right now."



## SAND DUNE CRISIS SEEN AS IRRESISTIBLE VERSUS IMMOVABLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 19

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The inability of Government policy to deal in humane or practical terms with the reality of black urbanisation in the Western Cape was starkly illustrated by the meeting between Government officials and squatters in Nvanga yesterday.

All the contradictions and tensions of an irresistible force meeting an immovable object came out as the discussions proceeded.

However well-meaning the officials might be, they were unable to offer the squatters the solution they want — permanent residence in the Peninsula.

The Department of Co-operation and Development's chief commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, offered the men legalised employment through the migrant labour system, which the very fact of their squatting shows they have rejected.

"Which is better," he asked, "to stay under plastic in the wind and rain on a sand dune, where your wife and children are exposed to the elements, or to let your wife and children have a roof over their heads where they come from?"

"They can work the

land while the father earns an income. The wife and children can come and visit from time to time."

One of the squatters replied that contract labour was no improvement on living on a sand dune. "If I take a contract, I am given a bed on which I must sleep alone in a room I must share with three or four other men.

"If my wife comes there, she is caught by the inspectors."

There is no security of employment under the migrant labour system, there is no guarantee that a contract will be renewed after the year is out, and wages are low.

The basic premise of the contract labour offer to the squatters is the "grand apartheid" assumption that they are all citizens of a foreign land, Transkei.

It ignores the fact that some of the squatters were born in the Peninsula and that others have made their homes here for many

years. It also ignores the poverty and overpopulation of the homelands.

Said Mr Bezuidenhout: "You are citizens of the independent Transkei. Our two countries have an agreement whereby people can sell their labour if they want to on the same basis as Spaniards in West Germany."

Ironically, there are thousands of people living in shanties at Crossroads — a stone's throw from that sand

dune — who have been given permanent residence although they may have lived in Cape Town a much shorter time.

But Mr Bezuidenhout told the squatters, who represent a group of about 70 people, that Crossroads was a one-off, ad hoc decision which could not be repeated.

The offer of employment to the men is hedged around by the special apartheid conditions which apply in the Western Cape as a

coloured labour preference area.

The employers must obtain certificates from the Department of Manpower stating that no coloured labour is available.

Owing to the neglect of African housing in the Peninsula over the years there is a desperate shortage and unless the employers can provide accommodation in migrant workers' hostels there will be no jobs.

Mr Bezuidenhout himself pointed out to the squatters that there was a backlog of more than 6 000 houses to accommodate people born here.

But the Government, he insisted, could not allow people to continue living together in squatter shelters on sand dunes.

CSO: 4700/717

# NEED TO PROTECT, DEVELOP MESSINA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 16

[Article by Hannes Ferguson: "Protect This Northern Outpost"]

[Text] It's a long, long way to Messina. But however remote, it deserves to be developed and protected.

Messina is the northernmost of the six bushveld districts in which the exposed border area of north western Transvaal is situated.

Together with Soutpansberg it is actually a bit less depopulated than the rest. It is too far from Pretoria and the Reef to be really attractive to the doctor, the professor or managing director whose land-buying spree is driving the farmer from the bushveld.

So the market value of land is somewhat nearer to the production value level than elsewhere. Most of the newcomers who settle in the region choose Soutpansberg or Messina.

School statistics are a sure sign of population trends. While schools further south are standing almost empty the primary

school at Alldays has managed a very slight increase in the number of pupils.

Along the Limpopo bank especially some modest development work is going on.

## EMERGENCY

Still, there is so much more to do, so many more farms have to be occupied that Messina will have to share fully in emergency measures the State is contemplating for the whole area. Even with all the sisal-protected fences along the border, the human shield of farmers living and prospering on their farms is indispensable.

Industrial development in Messina town and elsewhere in the strategically situated district has been recognised as important. But in the whole of Northern Transvaal only Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Potgietersrus and Louis Trichardt have been designated "growth points" where the State is to subsidise the establishment of industries.

Messina, where the local development association had carefully mapped out development potential, has been ignored in the much watered-down decentralisation effort.

Planning office sources are careful to emphasise that the projected "growth points" relate exclusively to industrial development — not to mining and agricultural development.

## COPPER

Messina townspeople point out however, that no state subsidy within the limits of practical policy can influence the Messina Development Company to sink a fifth shaft for mining copper. Nor will De Beers be rushed along the road from sampling diamond containing earth at Venetia to arranging for infrastructures and the actual building of a mine.

State action would however be successful, if taken, in getting somebody to process copper

ingots from the Messina mine into copper wire and cables — or build a foundry to make all types of brassware and brass machine parts. On the doorstep of Zimbabwe there could be an export market for a Messina-based copper processing industry.

Mining holds bright prospects of future development in Messina district.

For Venetia's diamond sampling plant dazing in the earth and washing the samples for further inspection. A water pipe line from Pontsdrif with a pumping installation have been built.

Obviously De Beers stress that the whole operation is still in a very early stage. Limited activity is going on at Venetia, leading up to evaluating the possibilities of mining at some future stage.

Iscon is much interested in coke quality coal deposits in the east and south of the district. But they also are cautious and careful to the extreme — they have to be.

Mining could spark off a good deal of other activities. A coal mine could even lead to a steel plant — if this and that and still something else should happen, of course.

Neither is a diamond mine a backyard operation. A mine like Orapa or Chwaneng in Botswana means some R200 million of investment, providing work for, say, 2 600 people. But will Venetia even develop so big?

Agricultural de-

velopment possibilities are wide and varied. Cattle farming has stagnated in the years of bad stock prices. Herds have been depleted and now have to be rebuilt. The baobab-studded veld is sweet but sparse. Another minus factor is the ever-present threat of drought.

### REALISTIC

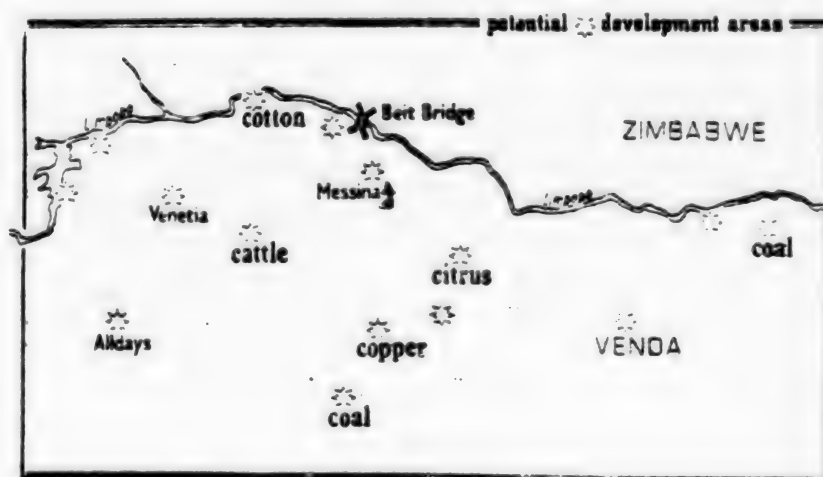
City slickers have bought into ranching, but not as extensively as further south. State loans at realistic rates of interests — and in ranching even five percent may not be realistic — could repopulate the many unoccupied stock farms.

Stretching the irrigation possibilities

to the limit would seem to be the best bet to get substantial numbers of new farmers into Messina. The Limpopo has water galore, even alluvial soils near the river veld abundantly from boreholes.

The development association has worked out an impressive irrigation scheme based on a large projected dam at Pontsdrif.

What to grow is another matter to be carefully worked out. This subtropical district is ideal for citrus. Citrus diseases prevalent elsewhere are absent in Messina. But the potential is mainly Valencia orange growing.



## BRIEFS

RESPONSE TO WORK STOPPAGE--The proposed countrywide work stoppage throughout South Africa to mourn the death in detention last week of South African trade union leader Dr Neil Aggett has had a lukewarm response generally. The South African Association of Chambers of Commerce said its members reported little or no response to the stoppage call among their employees. The federated chamber of industries reported similar reaction. The only sector where there was a major participation in the call for the work stoppage was in the food-canning industry in the Cape Province. More than 90 percent of the workers of the two major food-canning unions observed the call, but there were no disturbances. Dr Aggett was the transvaal region's secretary for the two unions. At the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg a large percentage of students and staff also observed the stoppage. In Pretoria police headquarters said no complaints of disturbances related to the work stoppage had been received. [Text] [LD111608 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Feb 82]

MOSSEL BAY RESERVES--South Africa's search for oil last year yielded the most promising results of the past 16 years but oil and gas reserves found so far are not yet big enough for economic production. The managing director of the South African Oil Exploration Corporation, Dr Piet Van Zijl, says although oil and gas reserves found south of Mossel Bay, on the cape south coast, were smaller than originally anticipated the find remains of great value. Should further discoveries be made in that area a reserve that is big enough to sustain economic production might be established. Dr Van Zijl said the corporation drilled 15 holes along the country's south and west coasts last year compared with seven in 1980. [Excerpt] [LD012301 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82]

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS FOR ALL--The Assembly--South Africans of all colours will get a uniform identity document for strategic reasons. This was announced today by the State President when he opened the new session of Parliament. It follows widespread and repeated calls for the abolition of the controversial "dompas" now carried only by blacks which enables the Government to keep tabs on them for influx control, housing and labour purposes. Mr Viljoen said steps were being taken to provide all the people of South Africa, regardless of their colour and the community or population group to which they belong, with a uniform identity document. "This positive step will promote sound human and group relations," he said. "It will also facilitate the identification of people who pose a threat to South Africa's safety, and the elimination of undesirable elements that infiltrate the country." Legislation is to be introduced in Parliament this session by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The new laws will deal with influx control and other matters affecting blacks and it is expected that the new document will fall in line with these proposals. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 1]



## BRIEFS

ANAD AGREEMENT RATIFIED--The council of ministers met this morning at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding-chairman of the Togolese people's rally and president of the republic. The first ordinance adopted by the council authorizes the ratification of the nonaggression and defense aid agreement [ANAD] between member states of the West African economic community and Togo, signed in Abijan on 9 June 1979. The second ordinance authorizes the ratification of the implementation protocol of the same accord signed in Dakar on 14 December 1981. [Excerpt] [AB032030 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/541

## BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA SAID WILLING TO SUPPLY ARMY TRAINERS

BK031237 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 3 Feb 82

{From the "Australian Insight" Program}

[Excerpt] This is "Australian insight" and I am (Judith Hinckey). The Australian Government has announced that it is prepared to contribute to a commonwealth military team for Uganda. The decision follows a request from Uganda's President Obote for collective commonwealth aid in the task of training Uganda's military forces. (Bill Nicholl) reports from Canberra:

The move by Australia to contribute to a commonwealth military training team for Uganda follows months of informal talks on the subject. These began with a request to Britain by Uganda's President Milton Obote in March last year for a group of British military instructors to help train officers in the Ugandan army. Britain apparently thought it better that any such group of instructors should be made up from a number of commonwealth countries. The matter was then raised at a meeting of commonwealth finance ministers in Nassau last September, and again, although informally, at the commonwealth heads of government meeting in Australia the following month.

Despite these moves, Australia and Britain are so far the only two members to have publicly stated their willingness to contribute to a joint commonwealth training team for Uganda. The Australian contribution will involve from two to six army instructors plus a contribution of \$50,000 toward the cost of the training program; that's about U.S. \$55,000.

Announcing this, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said the Australian offer depended on the team being drawn from, what he called, a representative group of commonwealth countries. He said it also depended on satisfactory agreement being reached on conditions of service, including the status of the commonwealth team and a decision on who would be in command. Mr Street said that it was hoped that the military training team would help Uganda's program of national reconstruction aimed at restoring stability and creating the conditions needed for economic and social recovery.

CSO: 4700/691

TO RETIRE WOULD BE TO SURRENDER, SAYS IAN SMITH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 82 p 19

[Interview with Ian Smith by Robin Drew]

[Text] Zimbabwean Republican Front Party leader Ian Smith talks to Robin Drew of THE STAR's Africa News Service about his political future. His opposition to the one-party system and conviction of Government attempts to destabilise the white community emerge.

Salisbury--Ian Douglas Smith, at 62 a stooped figure showing something of the strain of recent months in which his Republican Front Party has come under increasing attack from Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, has no intention of capitulating.

But, he said in an interview in his office in the Parliament building, he was deeply concerned about deteriorating relations between the RF and the ruling ZANU (PF).

"To be on a collision course like this seems to be insane," he said. "We do not want to be party to anything that is going to destroy or harm our country. We live here. We are constantly trying to rectify the position, trying to talk to members of Government--but it is becoming more difficult.

"If you cannot communicate, it is difficult to solve problems. But we have reviewed our tactics to try to improve the situation."

Interview

Mr Smith said he had been trying to see Mr Mugabe on general matters for a long while but had not been granted an interview.

"It is many months since I last talked to him. It goes back to the time of the by-elections in the middle of last year when I made it clear I was not prepared to go along with a one-party state.

"From that moment the whole thing changed," he said.

Mr Smith said he believed the policy of reconciliation was "further out of the window" now that it was in October when he last expressed misgivings in Parliament about the Government's attitude to whites.

Of his own future he said: "I intend to stay here. I have as much right as anyone else to do so. I was born here.

"It would be wrong to capitulate. I think that is what our opponents want. We must not fall into the trap of allowing ourselves to be destabilised and stampeded.

Mr Smith's comments on his own role as leader of the RF and on his possible retirement from politics were: "I still want to get out. I have for a long time and I go on reminding the party of this. I hope the time will not be far off.

"But perhaps it would be wrong tactics now because the Government is trying to pressurise me and certain members of my party. If we retreated it would be tantamount to surrender or appeasement."

Mr Smith said the attacks on his party and the actions against two MPs amounted to intimidation.

"We are accused of trying to overthrow the Government because we are opposed to a one-party state," he observed.

He said the Government seemed to have embarked on a deliberate policy of destabilising the whites. "Instead they should be thanking the white colonialists for making this country the jewel of the African continent, as so many Ministers have described it," he said.

Mr Smith maintained that the great mass of the people, including some ZANU (PF) supporters, were opposed to one-party state.

Shown a comment by a British Foreign Office spokesman who said a one-party state would be regarded by the Foreign Office as an internal Zimbabwean matter, Mr Smith said this was a devious statement.

"It would contravene the Declaration of Rights and it would contravene the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House Constitution," Mr Smith declared.

CSO: 4700/717

MUGABE GOVERNMENT CABINET CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PA180414 Paris AFP in English 0354 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 18 Feb (AFP)--The most significant change in Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's new cabinet is the departure of Joshua Nkomo and two of his Patriotic Front [PF] ministers.

Mr Nkomo was minister without portfolio and was not replaced. The PF Vice President Josiah Chinamano, minister of transport, also leaves as does PF Secretary General Joseph Msika, minister of natural resources and water development.

Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, formerly deputy foreign minister, takes the water development post while the natural resources portion is split off and placed under Mrs Victoria Chitepo, who is also minister of tourism.

The new transport minister is Masimba Masango, who has been Zimbabwe's ambassador to Tanzania.

The PF's Daniel Ngwenya at roads and road traffic and Clement Muchachi at public works remain in place for the moment.

Apart from the changes involving Mr Nkomo's party, the most significant is the appointment of Herbert Ushewokunze as minister of home affairs (interior). He had been fired as health minister in October. Richard Hove moves from home affairs to the vacant commerce post.

Also importantly, Economic Planning Minister Bernard Chidzero becomes even more influential by taking on the finance portfolio as well. Finance Minister Enos Nkala moves to the new post of national supply.

Addison Zvobgo, public relations chief for Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), moves from local government to the new Ministry of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Sydney Sekeramayi goes from lands and resettlement to become minister of state in the prime minister's office.



Here is the new government. All members are ZANU unless noted:

President	Canaan Banana
Prime minister, defense and public service	Robert Mugabe
Deputy prime minister	Simon Muzenda
Foreign affairs	Witness Mangwende
Home affairs	Herbert Ushewokunze
Manpower planning	Frederick Shava
Economic planning and finance	Bernard Chidzero
Justice	Simbi Mubako
Labor	Kumbirai Kangai
Legal and parliamentary affairs	Eddison Zvobgo
Local government and housing	Enos Chikowore
Lands and resettlement	Moven Mahachi
Trade and commerce	Richard Hove
Agriculture	Denis Norman (Independent)
Information, post and telecommunications	Nathan Shamuyarira
Health	Oliver Munyaradzi
Energy	Simba Makoni
Education	Dzingai Mutumbuka
Public works	Clement Muchachi (PF)
Roads and road traffic	Daniel Ngwenya (PF)
Mines	Maurice Nyagumbo
Youth, sports and recreation	Ernest Kadungure
Women's affairs	Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo
Transport	Masimba Masango
Natural resources and tourism	Mrs Victoria Chitepo
Water resources	Simbarashe Nbenegwi
Minister of state in the prime minister's office	Emmerson Munangagwa and Sydney Sekeramayi
National supply	Enos Nkala

CSO: 4700/725

## BRIEFS

SPLIT IN PF SEEN--Salisbury, 18 Feb (AFP)--One of the four Patriotic Front ministers not sacked by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Wednesday night he would not resign his government post, indicating a first split within the PF Party of Joshua Nkomo. Cephas Msipa, deputy minister of manpower planning and development, told the Zimbabwean News Agency ZIANA he would stay on because "my country comes first." "I think in this difficult time if I can be of use to my country, I would like to," Mr Msipa said. Mr Mugabe Wednesday announced he had dismissed Mr Nkomo, who was a minister without portfolio, along with two ministers and one deputy minister of the PF. But he said the remaining PF members could consult with the party before making a decision. Mr Nkomo said earlier: "We went in as a party (to the government), and we go out as a party." [Text] [AB180830 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/725

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MARCH 1, 1982